The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1905. NO. 46

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—To-morrow will be Candlemas or ground hog day.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—David Hawk and wife spent Sunday with friends in Newton Hamilton.

—G. W. Dell, of Page, was a business caller at the ITEM office last Friday.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Buy your fresh beef, fresh pork and bologna at C. H. Hooper's meat market.

—Mrs. A. H. Stever, of Huntingdon, was calling on Mapleton friends last Friday.

—Charles S. Smith, of Shirley township, transacted business in Mapleton yesterday.

—Miss Bertha Swiler, of Mill Creek, was the guest of Mapleton friends Saturday and Sunday.

—Charles E. Stonesifer, editor of the Hyndman *Bulletin*, was a visitor to Mapleton last Saturday.

—Albert Chilcote, who is employed at Burnham, spent Saturday with his sister, Mrs. W. H. Dell, in Mapleton.

—Notices have been posted announcing a resumption of work at the Hollidaysburg iron works, which have been idle for more than a year.

—Mrs. George Querry died at her home in Union township last Wednesday and the remains were interred at Mount Union Friday. Obituary next week.

—Mr. Kimmel, of Indiana county, a trustee of the Juniata college, and Professor Holtzapple, of Huntingdon, were visitors to Mapleton Monday.

—Shipments of ganister from Mapleton and Jack's Narrows to the numerous plants of the Harbison-Walker Refractories company have been resumed.

—William H. Wilson departed last Friday for Parthenia, Warren county, where he will be employed for a while with the Parthenia Sand company.

—The Saxton Water company is putting in a large reservoir at Saxton. The reservoir will hold a large supply of water, and will, it is said, be equal to supplying the town in all emergencies.

—Shapiro Bros. start a great clearance sale to-day which will continue for thirty days. Their advertisement will appear in the next issue of the ITEM. Meanwhile call at their store and secure some of the bargains being offered.

—Miss Catharine Sharrah, of Shirleysburg, spent a few hours with friends in Mapleton last Saturday. She was on her way to Dudley where she has been elected to the principalship of schools, the former principal having resigned to accept another position.

—The Hon. Alexander E. Patton, who died recently at Curwensville, bequeathed $10,000 in five per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke company, to the annuity fund of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

—The Perry County National Bank of Newport has been merged into the First National Bank of Newport, and the former will be discontinued. Two of its directors —Judge John Fleisher and J. E. Fleisher, will be addded to the board of directors of the First National. The merger will not be made for a few weeks.

—Huntingdon will entertain the secretaries' conference of the State Y. M. C. A. on February 14 and 15. Upwards of seventy-five delegates will be present. After the adjournment of the Huntingdon meeting the delegates will proceed to Johnstown, where the annual convention of the association will be held February 16 to 19.

—The Port Royal *Times* was recently sold to J. C. Moorhead and the property Joseph Stimmel, esq. The *Times* will be run by Mr. Stookey, a brother of Mrs. Moorhead's, and they were given possession the 25th of January. Consideration $4,000. Mrs. Speddy will sell off her household goods on the 25th of February and will remove from the county.

—Alice Lorena Estep, aged 5 years, 2 months and 2 days, daughter of Mr. and Mss. E. R. Estep, died at the home of the parents at Mount Union Wednesday night, January 25, 1905, at 11.40 o'clock, of croupous pneumonia. The remains were brought to Mapleton Friday afternoon and conveyed to the U. B. church where services were conducted by Rev. W. F. Gilbert, after which interment was made in Mountain View cemetery.

—Oliver Carothers, of the planing mill firm of Wilson & Carothers, of Orbisonia, met with a painful accident on the 21st of January. While at work in the mill a saw struck his left hand, splitting the thumb and amputating the first and the second fingers at the first joint and a part of the third finger, which, it is thought can be saved. Dr. Browning dressed the injured hand and Mr. Carothers is getting along nicely.

—Professor C. E. McCloskey, of Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, has been placed at the head of the institution for the balance of the school year. This action was taken by the board of directors of the institution Thursday. Professor McCloskey has virtually been in charge of affairs at the institution since Dr. Gray's illness became acute, and he is thoroughly familiar with them, as well as fully capable.

—W. H. Johnston, a middle division brakeman residing at Harrisburg, met with a very serious accident about eleven o'clock Thursday morning. His train has stopped at Ardenheim when another freight closely following ploughed into the rear end, pinioning Mr. Johnston in the wreckage. He was badly squeezed and had his right foot so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. The injured man was taken to Huntingdon where Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh rendered the necessary surgical attention.

—Tuesday evening District President J. G. Dell installed the following officers of Washington Camp No. 59, P. O. S. of A., for the ensuing term: Past president, William Buchanan; president, Watson Brininger; vice president, Loy McCarl; master of forms, P. M. Hooper; conductor, William Hooper; inspector, William McConahy; guard, L. L. Swope; chaplain, John White; recording secretary, Ellis Baker; assistant recording secretary, John A. McHugh; financial secretary, L. F. Baker; treasurer, John A. Toomey; trustee, L. F. Baker.

—Mrs. Jennie Rupert, wife of John H. Rupert, died at her home in Henderson township Friday, January 20, 1905, after an illness of eleven weeks. Deceased was aged 48 years and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mill Creek for many years. She is survived by her husband and four children, as follows: Leroy, Mary, Jay and Nellie. Funeral took place Tuesday, 24th, services being conducted at the house by Rev. J. H. Ake, of Mapleton, assisted by Rev. Swigart, of Huntingdon. Interment was made in Goodman's cemetery.

—Monday an explosion occurred at Mount Union in which three men were injured. A Slavish laborer employed on the work of excavating for the new plant of the Harbison-Walker Refractories company struck his pick into a dynamite cap which had been placed with a cartridge in a hole on Saturday and which from some cause was not discharged. In the explosion that the ensued the Slavishman was badly cut and bruised and his eyes were injurid. Edward Estep and S. S. Barnett, both formerly of Mapleton, were working nearby and both sustained several cuts but none of a serious character. No others were injured.

—Jacob Starr, a native of Cromwell township, died at his home in Tell township, January 17, 1905, after an illness of eighteen months, aged 69 years, 4 months and 15 days. In August, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Gallagher, and to this union fifteen children were born. The widow and ten children survive. Deceased was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church of Black Log valley and was a faithful attendant at the services of his chosen church. The funeral services were conducted January 19th by his pastor, Rev. James A. Keenoy, followed by interment in the cemetery near the church.

—William Hill, of Mount Union, died at the Altoona hospital Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock of a complication of diseases. When he was admitted to the hospital ten days before he died, he was suffering with rheumatism but complications sit in and resulted in his death. Deceased was a native of Mount Union and was aged 27 years. About six weeks ago he went to Altaona and entered the employ of the railroad company in the brass foundry where he worked until he was taken ill and compelled to relinguish work. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is survived by his wife, his parents and several brothers and sisters. The remains were interred at Mount Union Monday.

—Harry W. Bell, a native of Warriorsmark valley, died at his home in Tyrone Friday morning after an illness of two weeks. He was aged about 49 years. For a number of years he has been a traveling salesman and is well and favorably known in many sections of the state. He is survived by his wife, also by two brothers, James Bell, of Williamsport, and John Thomas Bell, of Altoona, and one half-sister, Miss Ella E. Scott, of Tyrone.

—A new camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was instituted at Orbisonia Monday evening, January 23, 1905, by District President J. G. Dell, of Huntingdon. He was assisted in the work by members of Camps 321, 346 and 512. The new camp is No. 374. Thirty-four of the forty charter members presented themselves for initiation. At the close of the initiatory ceremony the following officers were elected and installed: Past president, H. L. Norris; president, Z. B. Taylor; vice president, R. J. Coons; master of forms, G. I. Puckey; recording secretary, G. W. Hicks; financial secretary, Howard Locke; treasurer, S. S. Strong; conductor, Edward Brodbeck; inspector, George Vought; guard, Clyde Wilson; trustees, A. B. Smith, Ira Madden and Lawrence Myers; chaplain, James A. Yeater; assistant recording secretary, Walter Moore; right sentinel, C. Blake; left sentinel, Richard Heck. The future for the new camp seems very bright.

—Friday evening, January 27, 1905, at the request of Mr. Thomas White a jolly crowd from Mapleton and Lone Star gathered at Mr. White's home in the north end of Smith valley and spent an enjoyable evening playing games and talking together. The party consisted of Misses Effie Wise, Loma Wise, Edna Dell, Laura Edgein, Esther Brown, Cora Coder, Viola Moore, Jettie Moore, Rhoda Sloan, Mary Sloan, Malissa Reed, Elsie Reed, Mabel White, Emma White, Mrs. Ellis Baker and Mrs. D. P. White, Messrs. Emory Neice, Edward Bailey, Clarence Coder, Roy O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Emory Shore, Edgar Heister, Harry Hooper, Foster Bell, Walter Rhom, Herbert Sloan, Elba I. Coder, James Reed, Ora Reed, James Winnett, George White, Thomas White, Clarence White, Melvin White, Irvin White, Ellis Baker, D. P. White. Refreshments were served by Mrs. White, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Ellis Baker. The party adjourned, the members thanking the White family for the kindness shown them of this occasion.

Birthday Surprise Party.

Last Saturday evening a birthday surprise party was giyen at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown on Railroad street in honor of their only daughter, Miss Esther, who had attained fifteenth year. Miss Esther was sent on an errand and upon her return home at 7.45 o'clock found, to her surprise, that twenty-nine of her young friends had gathered to spend the evening with her. Those present, beside the honered guest, Miss Esther Brown, were Misses Verna Wagner, Eunice McCarl, Florence Oswalt, Olive Coder, Laura Edgein, Martha Barclay, Bertha Swiler, Georgia Dell, Louie McCarl, Edna Dell, Pearl Neice, Tillie Neice, Ethel Wood, Kate Robison, and Messrs. Charles Swope, Edgar Heaster, Emory Neice, Edward McCarl, Loy McCarl, Elba Coder, Clyde Oswalt, Charles O'Connor, Charles Wise, Harry Wakefield, Guy Hicks, Victor Brumbangh, Roy O'Connor, Harry Hooper and Charles Werts, also Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Yocum, Miss Vera Montgomery, Mrs. John M. Miller and her parents.

The young folks, knowing how to have a good time, spent the evening in playing various games, singing old-time songs, and other amusements. A lunch was also served of which all heartily partook. As the hour of midnight drew near the guests departed for their respective homes. All expressed their delight in having spent the evening together and in such a pleasant manner. Miss Brown received many handsome, as well as useful presents by which she will always remember the occasion.

Poisons in Food.

Perhaps you don't realize that many pain poisons originate in your food, but some day you may feel a twinge of dyspepsia that will convince you. Dr. King's New Life Pills are guaranteed to cure all sickness due to poisons of undigested food —or money back. 25c at Wright & Dell's store. Try them.

John Calvin Shore.

John Calvin Shore was born November 7, 1839, and died January 5, 1905, aged 65 years, 1 month and 28 days. He was converted at the age of eighteen years and joined the Methodist Protestant church and lived a consistent Christian life. He lived all of his life in Shore valley, Huntingdon county, near the old home where he was born. Nearly two years ago he had a stroke of paralysis from which he did not fully recover and on January 5, in the evening while he was sitting in his chair at his home, he had another stroke and at 3.20 o'clock the same night he passed to his reward which he had so earnestly labored for. Those of the family who have preceeded to their last resting place are his wife, Mary Jane Shore, who died April 17, 1889, and one son, James Mason Shore, who died February 10, 1888.

Tnose that survive to mourn their loss are Mrs. Emma B. Newman, of Three Springs, John A. Shore, of California, Mrs. Maggie G. Ruby, of New Grenada, Pa., and Mrs. Rachel Olive Greenland, at the old home in Shore valley.

The funeral services were conducted by the writer at the Meadow Green Methodist Protestant church, notwithstanding the storm and cold, the church was filled, showing the high esteem in which he was held. In the death of Bro. Shore the church and community have sustained a great loss. He always stood for that which was good and right and always foremost in the advancement and betterment of the community in which he lived. His body was laid to rest in the Shore cemetery to await the resurrection of the just. SAMUEL MCCLAIN.

Cassville, Pa., Jan. 30, 1905.

Paradise Furnace Farms Sold.

The firm of Trexler Bros. & Co., composed of Dr. J. F. Trexler, of Lancaster, John L. Trexler, of Mertztown, and H. P. Reynolds, of Tod township, owners of the celebrated Paradise Stock farm in that region, was dissolved yesterday. By this dissolution Mr. Reynolds became the purchaser of the valuable property, consisting of 1200 acres of cleared land and 3500 acres of timber land, at the price of $17,415. Mr. Reynolds, who is engaged in the importation and sale of thoroughbred horses and cattle, will run the farm for grazing purposes, for which it is unusually well adapted, it having no superior in the Commonwealth. The negotiations for the transfer of this valuable real estate were consummated by H. H. Waite, Esq., who has been the attorney for all persons in interest for several years.—*Globe.*

Grave Trouble Foreseen.

It needs but little foresight to tell that when your stomach and liver are badly affected, grave trouble is ahead, unless you take the proper medicine for your disease, as Mrs. John A. Young, of Clay, N. Y., did. She says: "I had neuralgia of the liver and stomach, my heart was weakened, and I could not eat. I was very bad for a long time, but in Electric Bitters I found just what I needed, for they quickly relieved and cured me." Best medicine for weak women. Sold under guarantee by Wright & Dell, at 50c a bottle.

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on February 16, by the "Golden Gate Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking, dining, drawing-room, sleeping compartment and observation cars, returning by March 21. This special train will be run over the entire route. The best hotels will be used where extended stops are made, but the train will be at the constant command of the party.

Round-trip tickets covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad except Pittsburg, from which point the rate will be $370.

For itineraries and further information apply to ticket agents; C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Ave., New York; Hugh Hasson, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; B. M. Newbold, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa., or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

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To the Far West.

EDITOR ITEM: After mailing your letter from Billings, N. D., last week I was kept busy trying to see from both sides of the train. As I mentioned in the letter I was anxious to see all that was to be seen and I am only sorry I cannot put my thoughts on paper in a manner to convey to you the grandeur of the scenery along the Northern Pacific railway, especially through this section. The monotony of the plains was forgotten as I gazed on the snow-capped crags of the Rockies which formed a picture entirely beyond my power to express the beauty, grandeur and immensity. The railroad weaves in and out of the gulches like a snake, sometimes several sections of the roadbed being visible at different elevations. To read of the engineering fete which was accomplished when this road was built, conveys but a faint idea of the real difficulties which was encountered and overcome to complete its construction. At Butte, Montana, I made a short stay and communicated by 'phone with my superior at Anaconda.

Butte is a well laid out town, showing much forethought in the plan of streets and everything indicates an up-to-date spirit which prevails in all western cities which when compared to towns of the same size in the east, causes one to wish it was otherwise and that the beautiful villages along the Juniata would awake from their lethargy and make use of their possibilities. At Butte I found myself on the native heath of the smelter far, far above the city on the steep mountain side, immense buildings with smokestacks towering in the air to a dazzling height and belching forth a continuous stream of thich smoke, completely filling the air overhead and creating a semi-darkness—a Pittsburg atmosphere intensified. I could only look and wonder and remember what my father often told me that there was a number of things I had not yet seen or heard tell of and surely this is the place to see some of them.

I arrived at Anaconda at 6 o'clock on evening of January 18th and to say I was ready for my little bed is true as gospel.

What a mistake we eastern folks make in judging the west as being wild and wooly. Anaconda has all modern improvements and is far ahead of similar sized places at home, still I think under the surface there is a spirit of lawlessness in this section not to be found in the east. At Butte there has been sixteen hold-ups and robberies during the last two weeks, but I am told that is not the usual rate. There seems to be an epidemic of crimes.

The B. A. and Pacific railway is a well equipped railroad, having the best of track, rolling stock and buildings equal to any I ever saw. It is one of the many feeders for the great Northern Pacific railway, conveying from hundreds of smelting establishments copper and other valuable products to the busy centers of trade.

The cost of living not to be out of keeping with its immense surroundings and guided possibly somewhat by the size of the applicant for food and shelter, the modest sum of forty-five dollars per month is asked and I am informed this is the regular price. Of course first class accommodations in every way are given in exchance, and until I learn some of the numerous things which I do not know, I will remain where I first located on my arrival, the Montana House, which is a large hotel with all modern appliances for comfort, convenience and safety. Will try and pull myself together so as to fit my surroundings, though I am free to say it's rather rich for my blood. A grandson of Mr. Isaac Dean is clerk in the motive power department here, so that I do not feel as if I was entirely among strangers, although I never met the gentleman until my arrival here. His grandmother is my grandmother's niece. Some of your readers with time to figure it out might let me know the relationship which Mr. Kelly and I are not debating.

My office work being of a similar nature to that which I was engaged at in Altoona with change of commodities and destinations. I feel quite at home at my new desk and will try and avoid being sent back east until, at least, I have proved my ability to adjust myself to this western country and want to again visit scenes in the old Keystone state.

J. D. HICKS, JR.

Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 25, '05.

—Mount Union is to have a new post-office building.

15 YEARS OF TORTURE

Itching and Painful Sores Covered Head and Body—Cured in Week by Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

In every 1000 marriages in Great Britain twenty-one are between first cousins. Among the nobility the rate is much higher, amounting to forty-five in 1000.

A dermatologist is a man who mends faces and a pugilist is a man who breaks them. They ought to form a partnership.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The sum of $20,000 was paid at a London auction the other day for a "Codex Psalmarum" of the year 1459, of which only twenty copies were originally printed.

There are 252,436 miles of ocean cable in use.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes.

Salzer Seeds have a national reputation as the earliest, finest, choicest the earth produces. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 26c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of the earliest Sweet Corn on earth—Salzer's Fourth of July—fully 10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, etc., etc. [A. C. L.]

The most costly leather in the world is known as piano leather.

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"

More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, leucorrhœa.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I think that a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women.

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a uterine trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

LOOTING POLISH CAPITAL

Strikers and Drunken Mobs Strike Terror to Warsaw Citizens.

TROOPS WOUND BRITISH CONSUL

Attacked by Hussars England's Representative is Carried to Hospital Bleeding From Sabre Cuts—Stores and Residences Broken Into—The Situation in Other Cities.

London, England.—The correspondent at Warsaw of the Daily Mail telegraphed as follows:

"A group of hussars ran down the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Mucukain, in Marshal Kovski street. Two hussars rushed at him with their swords, inflicting severe cuts across his face and lower lip. Dripping with blood, Mr. Mucukain was conveyed to the hospital.

"The British Consul-General, Mr. Murray, had a narrow escape from being similarly run down in Wierzbova street. It appears that the incidents were due to a company of hussars getting drunk and running amuck."

The same correspondent describes Warsaw as being in a state of complete anarchy. "Many have been killed or wounded in charges by troops and by the recklessness of swashbuckling hussars," he says. "The only conveyances moving in Warsaw have been the military supply carts, ambulance wagons, and tumbrils for the dead. The attempted rising of workmen has failed. After some fighting the wrecked and distraught city pauses to see what night will bring forth."

Describing the pillaging of stores, the correspondent says:

"Many put chalk crosses on their doors or lighted ikons in their windows, and thus secured their safety. The rioters paused before the sacred emblems. The hoarse murmurs of the mob drowned the church bells.

"In several cases soldiers fired on looting mobs, and in one case, in a working class suburb, they fired a cannon shot, hoping to disperse the crowd. Intermittent firing was proceeding there all day.

"Hundreds of shops were wrecked and several stores were burned. Probably a few score were killed. The ambulances were busy all day.

"There are alarming rumors from the country district."

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent reported that Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, has asked the Russian Government to make inquiry into the outrages on the British Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Warsaw.

The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg dispatches give an unconfirmed rumor that roughs attacked the British Consulate at Warsaw.

A dispatch to the Daily Graphic from Sevastopol said:

"In consequence of the gravity of the situation here the Government has invested the naval and military commanders with full powers to repress disorders.

"Over 900 arrests have been made."

Vienna, Austria.—A telegram from Czestochowa, Russian Poland, reported that a bomb was thrown in the cavalry barracks there, and that many soldiers were wounded.

The act is supposed to have been in revenge for brutality in dispersing a workmen's meeting.

Other dynamite outrages are reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Lodz. A gendarme is reported to have been killed.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The situation in Poland became increasingly threatening, especially in Warsaw and Lodz. In the latter place it was reported 100,000 men were out on strike.

There appeared to be prospects of the extension of the strikes in Odessa and other manufacturing cities of Southern Russia, where the workmen were better organized and more serious than here.

A strike of laborers, clerks, bank officials and servants has broken out at Gomel.

There was great indignation at Saratoff because a Cossack patrol mercilessly beat boys with whips as they were leaving school, many of them being terribly punished.

BIG FIRE IN OMAHA.

Half a Block Destroyed in the Wholesale District.

Omaha, Neb.—A fire which started at night in the wholesale district of this city was one of the most destructive in the history of Omaha. A conservative estimate placed the total loss at $500,000, but some believe it is considerably higher. A more disastrous conflagration was only prevented by the heroic efforts of the entire Fire Department of Omaha, which was reinforced by aid from South Omaha and Council Bluffs.

BIG DIAMOND INSURED.

Policy For $500,000 Taken Out on the Premier Mine Stone.

London, Eng.—The 3032 carat diamond that was found in the Premier mine, near Pretoria, has been insured here for £100,000, the largest insurance ever taken out on a single stone.

China Influenced by Japan.

China is more than ever dominated by Japanese influences, says a special cable dispatch from Pekin, but Russians in China are confident of ultimate victory.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

The Army Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate.

Senator Hale asserted that the General Staff is usurping all the authority of the Secretary of War, and declared against a general board for the navy.

Senator Hale, of Maine, declared the General Staff of the Army had made the Secretary of War a mere figurehead.

The trustees of the Peabody Fund voted to dissolve the trust. The fund now amounts to about $2,200,000, of which $1,000,000 will be given to the Peabody School in Nashville, Tenn.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

A band of Feligardo's bolomen rushed the town of San Francisco de Malabon, in Cavite Province, abducted the wife and children of former General Trias, and killed Contract Surgeon O'Neill, U. S. A., who was traveling toward the station with Philippine scouts. Two of the scouts were killed and three were wounded. The bolomen captured twenty carbines.

One dollar fine was fixed by Judge DeBolt, of the Supreme Court, Honolulu, Hawaii. The man upon whom this sentence was pronounced is Edward Geneav, master-at-arms of the United States gun vessel Wheeling, who was charged with murder in the first degree for shooting a negro prize fighter, "Useless" Harris, in June last, after the latter had assaulted him in a saloon, and who was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The decision was received with enthusiasm and cheers by the spectators.

DOMESTIC.

Captain Van Wart, pilot of the General Slocum, and Supervising Steamboat Inspector Rodie were witnesses at the trial of Inspectors Lundberg and Fleming in New York City on charges of manslaughter.

A lone robber entered the photographic studio of Rudolph Wilhelm on the eighteenth floor of the American Tract Society Building, in New York City, struck Wilhelm unconscious with a sandbag and escaped with a small roll of bills.

The diamonds and other jewels, valued at $35,000, which were stolen from Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Edey, of New York City, in their apartment in the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, Cal., were found by the police. Carl Wilson, another Hotel Maryland bellboy, was arrested and told the police where the thieves had buried the gems.

Twelve charges on which the impeachment of Judge Lacombe, of the United States District Court, is demanded were sent to every Representative in Congress by the law firm of Watt & Dohan, of Philadelphia.

The Rogers Locomotive Work, at Paterson, N. J., have been sold to the American Locomotive Company.

W. J. Bryan argued at New Haven, Conn., his appeal in the Bennett will case.

FOREIGN.

The Standard Rope and Twine Company, of New York City, unable to meet the interest on its bonds, went in the hands of receivers.

Five horses were burned in a stubborn fire at Thirteenth avenue and Thirtieth street, New York City.

Warrants for four officials of the insolvent German Bank at Buffalo, N. Y., were issued, based on charges of larceny and failure to perform duty.

Philadelphia police arrested "Flossie" Murphy, who, they charge, is "the woman with the crutch," leader of a band of safe burglars.

Mrs. William Wilkins entered a church at Rahway, N. J., while a funeral service was in progress, snatched her daughter from a mourner and drove away. She has sued her husband for a separation.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Works, given out at Albany, N. Y., showed that the last season was a comparatively poor one as regards tonnage on the State canals.

The tenth annual report of the New York State Commissioner of Prisons was made public at Albany. Two amendments to the indeterminate sentence and parole law were recommended.

Poland joined Finland and the rest of the Russian empire began rising, and strikes and conflicts continued to spread over the interior.

In M. Rouvier's statement of policy before the French Chamber the discussion of the income tax was placed ahead of that on the separation of Church and State.

Governor Davis, of the Panama Canal zone, reported that only three deaths have occurred from yellow fever in Panama since the United States took charge, and that the whole town is being fumigated.

The Sultan of Morocco, a special cable dispatch said, has summoned two of the principal men of each town to a conference on the proposals of France.

Prince Gurielly, a police official, was shot and killed by an unknown man at Batoum.

A blizzard helped materially to maintain order in Moscow.

German authors and artists are signing a petition to the Czar to spare Gorky's life.

A number of Herero chiefs have surrendered, and it was believed that the end of the revolution was near, but Germany continued to send troops to South Africa.

JAPS CLAIM FULL VICTORY

Russians Reported Driven Back Across the Hun River.

KUROPATKIN'S MARCH CHECKED

Czar's Armies Were Repulsed All Along the Line—Hokentai District Now in Possession of the Japanese—Five Hundred Prisoners Taken—Many Russian Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

Tokio, Japan.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Oyama's headquarters reported that a Japanese detachment which was recently victorious at Chintanpao subsequently occupied two positions three miles west of that place and succeeded in dividing the Russian force, part of which retreated to the west and the other part to the north.

Another detachment sent against the village of Hokentai occupied a Russian position southeast of there and began pursuing the enemy.

A third Japanese detachment drove off a smaller Russian force with cavalry and twelve guns and occupied Harphao, five miles south of Hokentai.

The Russians opposite the Japanese left consisted of the Eighth Army Corps, the Ninth Division of the Tenth Corps, two brigades of European sharpshooters, portions of the Sixty-first Division of Infantry and a portion of the First Siberian Corps.

The Russians fitfully bombarded the Japanese right and centre, and small Russian detachments attacked in several directions. All the attacks were repulsed.

A dispatch from Seoul stated that the Japanese right had an engagement north of Hsienchang. The Russian casualties numbered twenty-five.

Later dispatches from the front reported that there were fierce attacks and counter-attacks one night upon and from the positions taken by the Japanese. All the attacks were repulsed and in the morning the Japanese occupied the Hokentai district. The Russians retreated to the right bank of the Hun River, where the Japanese commenced attacking them.

The Russians have three army corps, with a division of General Mistchenko's cavalry. The Japanese have taken 500 prisoners, including a number of officers. The casualties are not yet known.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—General Sakharoff, General Kuropatkin's Chief of Staff, reported that a Russian column advanced on Sandepu and occupied a great part of the village, which they fortified by evening, but finding a strong redoubt, with a triple row of artificial obstacles, which the Russian fire scarcely damaged, and armed with artillery and quick-firers, they quitted Sandepu because it was impossible to stay there without risking defeat. Sandepu was then set on fire and was heavily bombarded by the Russian artillery during two succeeding days. General Sakharoff adds that the Japanese must have suffered heavily.

It was unofficially stated that the Russians lost forty-five officers and 1000 men killed and wounded at Sandepu. General Mistchenko was wounded in the leg, but he remained in the field.

London, England.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from St. Petersburg said it was vaguely reported that a great disaster had befallen General Kuropatkin's right wing.

PILES ELECTED SENATOR.

Washington Lawyer Chosen on the Thirteenth Ballot.

Olympia, Washington. — Samuel H. Piles, of Seattle, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature on the thirteenth joint ballot. His election resulted from the withdrawal of Charles Sweeney, the mining man from Spokane.

Samuel H. Piles was born in Kentucky forty-four years ago. Before reaching his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky. He moved to Kansas and later to Arizona, where he worked for a time in a railroad camp. He came to the State of Washington in 1883. For a short time he worked in the Puget Sound logging camps; later he undertook the practice of law in several cities of the State, and finally settled in Seattle, where he became Assistant Prosecuting Attorney.

VICTIM OF YELLOW FEVER.

Surgeon of the Cruiser Boston Dies at Panama.

Panama.—Dr. Kohihas, the surgeon of the United States cruiser Boston, has died of yellow fever.

The Boston will soon sail for the North. It is thought that when she gets far enough North to encounter cold weather there will be no further danger from the fever. Dr. Curl, attached to the medical staff of the Panama Canal Commission, will accompany the Boston as surgeon.

TURTLE FISHERY COMMISSION.

Britain and Nicaragua to Settle Ownership to Sucre Cay.

Kingston, Jamaica. — The appointment of a joint British and Nicaraguan commission to settle the turtle fishery dispute in which the Cayman fishermen are concerned was announced. The ownership of Sucre Cay is the subject of the dispute. The British representative, Captain Bodden, was here preparing to go to the cay.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA.

COMMODORE Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

Our army and our navy are the natural protection of our country.

Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the army and navy.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known and efficient remedy, Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

Rival to Pet Dogs.

It having become known that Queen Alexandra's passion for canaries was as great as that for dogs, all society women have them as pets. The Queen is having a splendid aviary built at Windsor.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and

what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the backache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Some one has been figuring out the number of words a man utters in a year and finds the average to be 11,800,000.

Nineteen pianos, every one of which was a wedding present, are in the possession of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Barrie has received more than $250,000 from his plays.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

There are 298 miles of railway in the Congo Free State.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Fifty-two billion dollars passed through the London Clearing House last year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Single eyeglasses are prohibited in the German Army.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Seven of the greatest mountains have never been climbed.

A Considerate Judge.

Rarely does a judge show hesitancy in the court-room, or a disposition to change his mind when he has once publicly expressed it; but an account of a refreshing exception is furnished by Sir Henry Hawkins, Lord Brampton, the eminent English justice, in a recent book of reminiscences.

Baron Martin, whose native leniency and sense of fun often placed him at the mercy of the very men he was trying, was once about to sentence an old offender, charged with a petty theft.

"Look," said the baron, with an assumption of severity, "I hardly know what to do, but you can tak' six months."

"I can't take that, my lord; it's too much," said the prisoner, respectfully but firmly. "I can't take it. Your lordship sees I didn't steal very much, after all."

The baron indulged in one of his low, chuckling laughs before replying.

"Well, that's vera true; ye didn't steal much," he said. "Well, then, ye can tak' four months. Will that do—four months?"

"Na, my lord, but I can't take that, neither," said the witness, patiently.

"Then tak' three."

"That's nearer the mark, my lord," the prisoner said, approvingly. "But I'd rather you made it two, if you will be so kind."

"Vera well, then, tak' two," said the judge, with the air of one who is pleased to have done the right thing at last. 'And, mind, don't come again; if you do I'll give ye—well, it all depends!"—Youth's Companion.

The Madness of War.

So wars are begun by the persuasion of a few debauched, hare-brain, poor, dissolute, hungry captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet Hotspurs, restless innovators, green heads, to satisfy one man's private spleen, lust, ambition, avarice, etc. Flos hominum, proper men, well proportioned, carefully brought up, able both in body and mind, sound, led like so many beasts to the slaughter, in the flower of their years, pride and full strength, without all remorse and pity, sacrificed to Pluto, killed up as so many sheep for devil's food, 40,000 at once.—Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.

Japan's Mountain Shrines.

Travelers in Japan are astonished to find the grandest shrines throughout the land situated on the tops of high, precipitous mountains. This is because every mountain in that country is dedicated to some deity who is believed to be its guardian. These temple grounds are covered with the oldest and largest forest trees, and to the eyes of the people below the effect of the clouds which hover around the peak has originated the belief that the gods hold the power over the clouds to give or withhold rain.

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lenient Towards the Drunkard.

A great deal depends on the point of view. A good temperance woman was led, in a very peculiar way, to revise her somewhat harsh judgment of the poor devil who cannot resist his cups and she is now the more charitable. She writes:

"For many years I was a great sufferer from asthma. Finally my health got so poor that I found I could not lie down, but walked the floor whilst others slept. I got so nervous I could not rest anywhere.

"Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing that I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee fiend himself, told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in passing a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very lenient toward the drunkard who could not pass the saloon. Friends often urged me to try Postum, but I turned a deaf ear, saying 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me—coffee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than 2 years) I have never had a desire for the old coffee. My health soon returned; the asthma disappeared, I began to sleep well, and in a short time I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my physician the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them. He stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked, 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough not to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank,' he continued; 'the trouble is so few people know how to make good coffee.' When he got his second cup I told him he was drinking Postum. He was incredulous, but I convinced him, and now he uses nothing but Postum in his home, and has greatly improved in health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

JAPAN'S NAVY PREPARED

Overhauling of Her Combined Fleet Has Been Accomplished.

VAST PREPARATIONS OF ARMY

All Able Bodied Men Under Forty Years of Age Have Been Called Out—Fleets on the Watch For the Russian Baltic Squadron—Repairing Captured Boats and Munitions.

London, England.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Tokio says the Government will immediately begin the building of a 19,000 ton battleship and two, perhaps three, armored cruisers of 12,000 tons each. These will be the first ships of this size and class to be built in Japan. None of their big guns will be less than ten inch. Many destroyers and torpedo boats will be added to the present number.

Negotiations were recently opened for the purchase of a Chilean cruiser. A navigating crew for this vessel has already left Japan. Fifteen submarine boats will be provided this year. Ten have already arrived with American instructors.

Japan's combined fleet has finished overhauling. Three cruisers and several destroyers are now in the neighborhood of Borneo, commanded by Admiral Shimamura. A cruiser fleet is now going south.

Admiral Togo is not well and for the present remains indoors. Admiral Kamimura will soon go south with the battleships. Three first class cruisers are patrolling Tsugaru Strait, and three unarmored cruisers and the former Chinese battleship Chinyen are guarding the Tsushima Strait. A declaration of the blockade of Vladivostok is expected.

It is now evident that the protected cruiser Takasago has been lost, as her officers and crew are gazetted as killed.

A fifth army, under command of General Kawamura, is being organized. The whole of General Nogi's army will have joined Field Marshal Oyama by the end of January. All men under forty years of age in Japan are now drilling.

The calling out of many more reservists and conscripts is contemplated. Japan is undoubtedly concentrating her vast resources for a decisive blow within the limits of next spring.

Only a hundred of the guns captured at Port Arthur are in a condition to be used. The salvaging of the warships there and the rebuilding of the forts have been begun. The Russian destroyer Retshitelny, which the Japanese took out of Cheefoo harbor, is now being repaired at Saseo.

HELLO! FROM HERE TO 'FRISCO.

Also From Canada to the Gulf—Telephone Combination Plan.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Pittsburg Press announces that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will at its annual meeting in Boston next month make announcement of a combination of interests of forty-three leading telephone companies of the country, with a working capital of $250,000,000, the object being to give telephone service between New York and San Francisco and intermediate points, as well as from Canada to the Gulf. Among the companies named in the combination are the following:

Bell Company, Philadelphia: Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, Utica; Chesapeake and Potomac Telegraph Company, Washington; Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Company, Philadelphia; Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Hudson River Telephone Company, Albany, N. Y.; New York Telephone Company, New York; New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, Brooklyn; New York and Pennsylvania Telegraph Company, New York; Pennsylvania Telephone Company, Harrisburg, and Providence Telephone Company, Providence, R. I.

TRAINMEN KILLED.

Four Deaths in a Collision in Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—In a collision between a northound freight train and a southbound passenger train near Tullahoma, Tenn., on the Nashville, Chatanooga and St. Louis Railway, four trainmen were killed and several were injured. The dead are: Will Rea, engineer of the passenger train; Horace Suggs, fireman of the passenger train; Porter Burdell, of the passenger train, and Joe B. Suggs, engineer of the freight train. All lived in Nashville. Engineer Suggs was the father of Fireman Suggs. Both trains were running at a rapid rate. An express car and several freight cars were demolished and burned. No passengers were killed or seriously injured.

HUGE DIAMOND FOUND.

Largest Known—Valued in Johannesburg at $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

Johannesburg, Transvaal.—The largest diamond known has been found near Pretoria. It weighs 3032 carats, and is said to be a stone of good quality. It is valued here at $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

The famous Kohinoor, which is valued at $600,000, weighs 123 carats, though it is said to have weighed 900 before it was cut. There was great excitement here and at Pretoria as a result of the discovery.

MURDERED IN THEIR HOME

Florida Community Shocked by Horrible Outrage.

Tragedy in Polk County Just Like That Which Threw the State of Georgia Into a Turmoil.

Tampa, Fla.—A frenzy of excitement has seized upon the farming community of Wauchula, in Polk County, following the discovery of the mutilated bodies of John Kirby, his wife and four children in a bedroom in their house, which had been set on fire and partly consumed.

What has added to the feeling is the remarkable verdict of a Coroner's Jury, which found that the entire family came to their deaths "by fire or some other means unknown,' although there isn't the shadow of a doubt that they were murdered, and the young wife assaulted before she was killed.

In all its aspects the crime is like the Statesboro, Ga., tragedy, which resulted in the burning of two negroes at the stake and the calling out of the militia to quell the mob spirit. It was believed by the people of Wauchula that a band of negroes murdered Kirby and his wife and children and then applied the torch to make it appear that they died in an accidental fire.

After the verdict was brought in three or four farmers who were not satisfied made a search of the half-burned house and found a hammer in the ruins. They then learned from the physician who had examined the bodies that the skull of each victim had been crushed with a blunt instrument. The most pitiful part of it was the finding of the baby, only a year old, in a crib.

She was a chubby little thing, and in her two fat fists was found clasped a rag doll. The fire had not touched her, and her dimpled face was calm and peaceful. The blow that killed the babe must have been delivered with great force, for the entire back of the skull was broken.

Near by lay the body of the farmer's oldest son, a boy of about twelve. The knob of the hammer fitted the hole in the side of the head. Beside him, in the same bed, was the body of a younger boy. His skull, too, was battered in near the temple. It was evident that both boys had been murdered while they slept, for there was not a sign of a struggle, and the hand of each stretched peacefully over his breast.

It was difficult to determine whether Kirby was roused from his sleep by the murderers after his wife was slain or whether he was subjected to the unspeakable torture of seeing her seized, assaulted and killed, but the position of his body indicated that he had arisen to defend his household against the invaders.

It is reasonably certain that at least three men were concerned in the crime, for it is not believed that one or even two ordinary men could have overcome John Kirby in a physical encounter, for he was rawboned and powerful.

He did not have a chance to get his shotgun, which hung over the mantel in the room adjoining. He must have been struck down from behind and then his brains beaten out with the hammer.

Mrs. Kirby was in her night dress. Its condition showed that she struggled fiercely before she succumbed to her assailants. The wound on her head was not as deep nor delivered with such savage ferocity as the blow which killed her husband and her children. It is barely possible that she was not struck on the head at all, but was strangled. Her body, as well as that of her husband, had been partly consumed by the fire.

The Kirby family came from Blount County, Ala., last October. They were quiet, home loving folk, and enjoyed the esteem of their neighbors. The house in which they lived was a small one, and it does not seem possible that at least one member of the family could not have escaped from an accidental fire.

FOUR KILLED IN GAMBLING DEN

Discharged Employe Shoots Two Dealers, the Proprietor and Himself.

Tucson, Ariz.—A tragedy in which four men lost their lives occurred in the border town of Nogales. William Walters, a gambler, entered the Palace saloon, owned by M. M. Conn, walked to a poker table, and, without a word of warning, drew a revolver and opened fire on the dealer, known as "Cowboy" Johnson, firing two shots through his head. Walters then turned on Conn, the proprietor, who was making his way toward the door, and shot him through the head and heart. The murderer then turned his weapon toward the monte dealer, shooting him through the back of the head. He fired a shot at George Bendle, a cattle man, which grazed the latter's face, and then sent a bullet through his own brain. All of the victims died before being able to make statements.

Walters had been employed by Conn, but had been discharged a few days before. It was said he was intoxicated at the time he entered the saloon. Conn was one of the best known sporting men in the Southwest.

ALLIANCE TO STAND.

France Faithful to Russia, the New Premier Says.

Paris, France.—In the Chamber of Deputies Premier Rouvier announced that France would remain faithful to her alliance with Russia.

COL. BECKWITH SAYS:

"I Take Pleasure in Commending Pe-ru-na For Coughs and Colds."

COL. PAUL E. BECKWITH.

Colonel Paul E. Beckwith, Lt. Col., retired, 1st Reg. Minute Men, in a letter from 1503 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"From the unqualified endorsement of many of my friends, I take pleasure in commending your remedies for coughs and colds."—Paul E. Beckwith.

IN FIELD OR BARRACKS PE-RU-NA IS EFFICACIOUS.

The constant exposure to the elements experienced in an outdoor life is not so apt to cause coughs and colds as sedentary habits.

Those who are brought face to face with the weather every day in active life are much less liable to catarrhal diseases than those who are housed up in illy ventilated rooms. And yet both of these classes are more or less subject to catarrh and catarrhal diseases. The soldier as well as the civilian finds it frequently necessary to use Peruna on account of coughs and colds.

ALL CLASSES ARE SUBJECT TO CATARRH.

No one is exempt. The strong and healthy are less liable than the weak and ill, but none entirely escape.

Peruna has always been a great favorite with the military men, both in the army and navy.

The strongest kind of testimonials are received from officers of high rank concerning the virtues of Peruna for all catarrhal ailments.

Only a small per cent. of these can be used for publication for want of space.

Mr. Harrison L. Deam, Burnside Post No. 8, Department of the Potomac, Colonel Encampment No. 69, Union Veterans' Legion, Colonel Green Clay Smith Regiment No. 17, U. V. U., Department of the Potomac, Military Order Loyal Legion, Department of Columbia, Major 34th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, writes:

"There is no longer any question as to the curative qualities of Peruna in all catarrhal troubles. Its successful use by many of my friends entitles it to confidence and endorsement."

Parkman's Sense of Justice.

A friend met Francis Parkman walking along the street holding two street boys by their coat collars. In reply to his friend's request for an explanation Parkman said: "I found this boy had eaten an apple without dividing with his little brother. Now I'm going to buy one for the little boy and make the big one look on while he eats it."—St. Nicholas.

Entertained Largely.

There was much company at Mount Vernon, especially during the hunting season. "With 101 cows, I am actually obliged to buy butter for my family," as his diary goes.

A man's heart beats 92,160 times a day. N. Y.—5

Lakewood's Recreation.

Polo is one of the most interesting features of the season at Lakewood. During tournament play Mr. George Jay Gould, who has arranged the most perfect polo course in the country upon his private estate, throws open to the public the privileges of the grounds. Trap shooting, tennis, cycling, golf, horseback riding, boating and occasionally ice boating serve to round out a very attractive list of diversions that are generally enjoyed, and to these are often added bowling tournaments and skating on the fine ice of Lake Carasaljo.

It is on account of its exceptional location in the healthful pine belt of New Jersey, at a distance of only sixty miles from New York, which has made Lakewood so popular. There is no other winter resort within anything like its distance from the metropolis which can offer so mild a climate or so wide a range of outdoor recreations and social pleasures. The hotels afford accommodations on every scale from the most magnificent to the most modest. The Lakewood booklet will be of particular interest to anyone seeking an ideal spot for a fall or winter vacation. This booklet may be had free upon application to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., Central Railroad of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, New York City.

Only one man in 700 pays an income tax in India.

On a charge of insulting the memory of the late King George of Saxony a soldier has been sentenced in Dresden to twenty-one months' imprisonment.

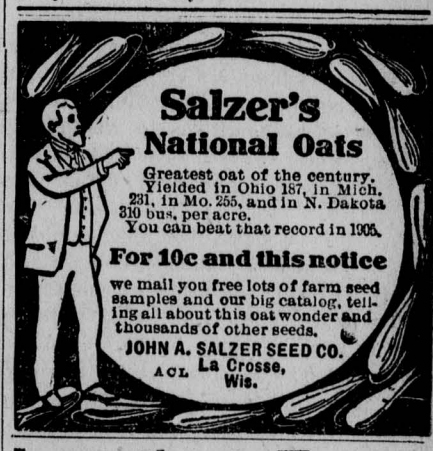
FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are sixty-four shops in Berlin in which horseflesh is sold.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

There are 252,436 miles of ocean cable in operation to-day.


Salzer's
National Oats
Greatest oat of the century.
Yielded in Ohio 187, in Mich. 231, in Mo. 255, and in N. Dakota 310 bus. per acre.
You can beat that record in 1905.
For 10c and this notice
we mail you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, telling all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
La Crosse, Wis.

Investigate Texas

Farm Bargains. Business openings for sale. Mild climate. Land grows two grain crops annually. Special bargains where several families locate together. PAVEY, Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. McMillan, nee Hamilton, visited a few of her many friends in this section week before last.

Chalmers Wright, who teaches the Lone Star school, entertained his pupils at his home one night week before last.

S. L. Smith, who has recently built a large barn and good house on the old David Swope farm, now offers to sell the farm.

Clare Wright, of Huntingdon, and lady friend took a drive via Hawn's Bridge to the valley Sunday, returning via the Mill Creek route.

We are glad to learn that George Smith, our efficient and accommodating mail carrier, has the contract for another four years' term, which insures us good service for the term.

A party of Pine Grove people went to Cassville to the entertainment last Friday night. They had too many stops to make to get much of the entertainment but they got the sled ride which of course they enjoyed.

Mrs. O. M. Wright suffered with a bealed head week before last and Mrs. Mart Bum with a chill and sickness enough to cause the family to call Dr. Hamilton, but we are glad to note that both are better.

Ernest Steel, of Nebraska, brought a wife with him when he came east to visit. When we asked him how he came to be so fortunate, he replied that he fooled her. His mother, Mrs. John A. Steel, of Philadelphia, accompanied them to the valley.

Mr. Snops who has dealt for the Fink farm came with his family by rail to Huntingdon last Friday. His team came via Bedford and was expected here on Saturday. They expect to occupy part of the Beatty house opposite Harmony chapel until the first of April when they get possession of the farm.

We have been hoping for the old maids of Mapleton to give us an entertainment in the valley and have busied ourself enough to ask one of our number if she thought there would be any trouble in getting a substitute in case any of the gang could not come. The lady replied that she thought there would be no trouble as there are plenty of them here. I have heard of one of the number who has written for a man but as yet he has not put in an appearance.

The action of the Pomona Grange in recommending the employment of the criminals in our county jails on the public roads meets with my hearty approval. It is what I have advocated for years. We as taxpayers have to pay their boarding while in jail and get no return for it, and it is only just that they should earn at least a part of their keeping. And it would be the means of causing many to try to keep out of jail, while as the custom now is many commit offences in order to get their board.

Watson Wright on Monday of last week discovered one of his cows frothing at the mouth and refusing to eat. The next morning she was no better and he sent for the writer. She was not bloated but still refused to eat and continued frothing. We decided to examine her mouth and by the use of a cattle leader we drew her head up with mouth toward the window when Watson discovered the end of a corncob well back in her mouth. Procuring a pair of blacksmith tongs he drew out the cob which measured nine and one-half inches long and, I would say was, an inch and a half in diameter at the big end. I give this statement thinking that someone else might have a cow or horse in the same fix. I remember of one of our neighbors having a horse that could not eat right and was failing in flesh, which was finally found to be caused by a part of a corncob lodging crosswise between the horse's teeth.

From a synopsis of the proposed game law to be passed by the present session of our legislature, I see that the destructive and useless rabbit, so far as the farmer is concerned, is to receive more protection than the innocent quail, or partridge, the farmer's best friend belonging to the feathered tribe. These innocent little creatures are busy from morn to night gathering insects that are destructive to growing crops. They are the nearest a purely insectiverous bird that we have, seldom taking a grain of wheat or any other kind of grain, while it taxes the wits of the best informed to protect young fruit trees and often garden vegetables from the ravages of the rabbit which is only useful for the small amount of flesh that he carries. We hope brother Hagerty will use his best efforts in behalf of the partridge and have the killing of them prohibited entirely at least for a term of five years, or better yet for ten years.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Mary Eby still improves in health.

Sylvia Hazlett, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday with her friend Miriam Foust.

C. W. Phillips, of the Pittsburg White Sand company, was a Sunday caller in our village.

Mrs. Margaret Carothers Allen, of Lewistown, is still sick. Her many friends hope soon to hear of her recovery.

Mrs. Margaret Laidlow has returned to Mingo Junction, Ohio, where her husband is employed by the Sims company on a large contract.

Your well known correspondent A. H. Crum, of Marklesburg, has been writing life insurance in our midst and meeting with success, as he deserves.

Hiriam Dickinson, former teacher of our No. 2 school, who was called home to attend the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. John Rupert, grows no less in stature and is having a successful term of school at Spruce Creek.

Roy Jacobs and Murry Africa, of Huntingdon, visited the village Saturday and did some surveying about the mouth of Mill creek and the hollow between Dr. Simpson's and Mrs. Nancy Simpson's. Who they represent in this work is forming considerable fruit for discussion.

Nominations for the coming spring election were made by the Republicans of North Brady district, as follows: Judge of election, Harry Allison; inspector, Geo. David; supervisor, John Fultz; school directors, S. P. Smith, G. B. Yoder; constabe, T. J. Gates, J. S. Leiby; registering assessor, Wm. B. Hawn; auditor, J. G. Hicks; justice of the peace, J. G. Allison.

Harry Bowsman, son of our townsman, met with a serious and thought to be fatal accident while cutting down a tree near Arch Spring where he resides Tuesday. A limb from another tree fell, crushing his skull in a manner as to necessitate removal of part of the bone and brain matter. At this time Dr. Evans, of Spruce Creek, entertains but little hope of his recovery. He has a wife and five children. His father is at his bedside.

In the light of recent developments in our school it would seem almost policy for our directors to seek teachers of muscular attainments rather than intellectual ability. Parents should make inquiry as to action of their children and by personal application of parental authority stamp out such disgraceful occurrences. Prof. J. G. Dell and our school board at the meeting held last Saturday sustained the teacher, Miss Kirkpatrick, in her management of the school and severely censured the participants for their lack of respect for the law and themselves. By her own request Miss Kirkpatrick will be transferred to the Centre school and Mr. Rudy will take charge of our town school. The citizens should awake to the fact that it will soon come to the time when we will be unable to have our children taught because of the unthinking class of citizens who place no restrictions on their children and expect from a teacher that which neither the law of the land or of common decency demands of them.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

We have been having some very cold weather.

S. M. Drake's limb is improving slowly. We hope for his speedy recovery.

A sled load of young folks from town attended meeting at Three Springs last Sunday night.

Miss Esther Drake is taking music lessons, preparing herself for something more important than a beau.

Miss Mary Layton and Miss Roxie Drake expect to start for Pittsburg on Thursday, where they will remain until spring.

Miss Nora Runk spent Sunday at the hotel in the lower end of town, and called on Miss Roxie Drake before her departure for the west.

Bruce Drake, from the lower end of town, passed through the Diamond on Sunday evening with his lady friend en route for the Three Springs meeting.

We are sorry to hear of our new tinner in town losing his lady friend as she has gone to Mount Union to live. We hope it wont take any effect on his business.

F. B. Whitsel has purchased the Jesse Querry tract of land at the upper side of town and expects commencing work next week. S. M. Drake has contracted for all his hauling.

MARRIED.

NEFF—LAIRD—January 18, 1905, by the Rev. S. S. Bergen, Andrew C. Neff and Mrs. Clara C. Laird, both of Petersburg.

HUFFARD—McCRUM—January 11, 1905, Asbury Huffard and Alice McCrum, both of Jackson township.

A New Story of Edison.

Dr. Norvin Green, for many years president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, once said that but for the dulness of himself and his assistants, Thomas A. Edison might never have obtained the confidence and support of the great corporation. Edison had been trying for months to induce the officials to take up some of his inventions, until they began to regard him as a bore.

He went to the main office one day, and was greeted by Dr. Norvin Green and other officials with sneering smiles. Doctor Green said, "Mr. Edison, we are unable to get into communication with Albany, and a large amount of important business is in peril. I suppose that since you know more about telegraphy than all of the rest of us combined, you can locate the difficulty."

Whether Edison noticed the sneering tone or not, he quietly answered, "I can locate it inside of two or three hours, sir."

Doctor Green and the others laughed outright, one of them saying, "Edison, you have now fully demonstrated that you are a crank."

Edison never smiled, nor addressed a word to the speaker, but looked at Doctor Green and said, "If I locate this difficulty in two or three hours will you take up my inventions and give them honest consideration?"

"Yes, I will," said Doctor Green, "and I will do it if you succeed in two days."

It was a very simple thing, and yet Edison was the only one who had the comprehensive mind to think of it instantly. He did not tell them for many hours afterward how he accomslished the feat, but he did it inside of one hour.

Edison went to the main offices, where he was known as an expert operator, and called up Pittsburg. He asked for the best operator there, naming him, and then told the Pittsburg man to call up the best man at Albany, and direct him to telegraph down the line toward New York, as far as he could, and report back to Edison as soon as possible. Inside of an hour Edison had this telegram:

"I can telegraph all right down to within two miles of Poughkeepsie, and there is trouble with the wire there."

Edison went back to the office of the president, and gravely announced that if a train should be sent to Pougekeepsie, with materials for the work, they would find a break in the line just two miles on the other side of Poughkeepsie, and could repair it that afternoon.

They begged him to tell how he had found it out, and he replied:

"By knowing more about telegraphing than all of you put together, as Doctor Green has said."

They located the break, repaired it, and Doctor Green took up Edison's inventions; and that was Edison's start in life.—*Youths' Companion.*

Not a "Light" Drink.

An Easterner, riding on a mail-stage in northern Colorado, was entertained by a dialogue which was sustained on one side by the driver and upon the other by an elderly passenger, evidently a native of the region.

"I understand you're temperance," began the driver.

"Yes, I'm pretty strong against liquor," returned the other. "I've been set against it now for thirty-five years."

"Scared it will ruin your health?"

"Yes, but that isn't the main thing."

"Perhaps it don't agree with you?" ventured the driver.

"Well, it really don't agree with anybody. But that ain't it, either. The thing that sets me against it is a horrible idea."

"A horrible idea! What is it?"

"Well, thirty-five years ago I was sitting in a hotel in Denver with a friend of mine, and I says, 'Let's order a bottle of something,' and he says, 'No, sir. I'm saving my money to buy government land at one dollar and a quarter an acre. I'm going to buy to-morrow, and you'd better let me take the money you would have spent for the liquor and buy a couple of acres along with mine.' I says, 'All right.' So we didn't drink, and he bought me two acres.

"Well, sir, to-day those two acres are right in the middle of a flourishing town; and if I'd taken that drink I'd have swallowed a city block, a grocery-store, an apothecary's, four lawyers' offices, and it's hard to say what else. That's the idea. Ain't it horrible?"—The Youths' Companion.

Agonizing Burns

Are instantly relieved, and perfectly healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. C. Rivenbark, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., writes: "I burnt my knee dreadfully; that it blistered all over. Bucklen's Arnica Salve stopped the pain, and healed it without a scar." Also heals all wounds and sores. 25c at Wright & Dell's.

—The Blair county court house will be remodeled and enlarged the coming summer at an outlay of about $100,000.

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS, HATS, CAPS, SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'Connor & Sons' space reserved for new adv. next week.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

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T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

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Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb 1, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex.S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington.	10 40	. . .	7 50	. .	10 50	
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 55	. . .	12 00	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. .	12 15	3 11	6 00	9 48	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	4 49	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.45 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 45 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

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MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

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OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9	No. 11
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

Fraud Exposed.

A few counterfeiters have lately been making and trying to sell imitations of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and other medicines, thereby defrauding the public. This is to warn you to beware of such people, who seek to profit, through stealing the reputation of remedies which have been successfully curing diseases for over 35 years. A sure protection, to you, is our name on the wrapper. Look for it, on all Dr. King's or Bucklen's remedies, as all others are mere imitations. H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill., and Windsor, Canada.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1905.

First Week, First Monday, 6th Day.

R. W. Jacobs vs. The Mt. Union Water Co.
Samuel Smiley vs. Alonzo Yocum and Silas Yocum, trading as Endres and Jones.
J. Ross Griffith vs. Adam J. Black.
American Express Co., for use of Adam Express Co., vs. James E. Sponeyberger.
Barton Deforest vs. Wm. Reed, Arthur Reed and Charles Reed, doing business as Wm. Reed and Sons.
Oliver R. Brown vs. J. G. Spangler.
Harry F. Taylor vs. J. W. Kough.
W. W. Chisolm vs. James Port.

Second Week, Second Monday, 13th Day.

Franklin and Marshall College, Eastern Synod, Lancaster, Pa.; Mercersburg College. Potomac Synod, Chambersburg, Pa.; Juniata Collegiate Institute, Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa.; Allentown Female College, Allentown, Pa.; Eastern Theological Semiuary, Eastern Synod, Lancaster, Pa.; Foreign Missions, General Synod, Harrisburg, Pa.; Home Missions (Joint Synods Eastern, Pittsburg and Potomac) Harrisburg, Pa.; Beneficiary Education, Potomac Synod, Mercersburg, Pa.; Society for Relief of Ministers, General Synod, Boonsborough, Md.; Girls School, Sendai, Japan; Young Mens' School, Yamagata, Japan; St. Paul's Orphan Home, Pittsburg Synod, 304 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.; Bethany Orphan Home, Eastern Synod, Philadelphia, Pa.; Missions among the Indians, Synod of the Northwest, Kiel, Manitoc county, Wis., and Reformed Orphan Home, Synod of the Northwest, Fort Wayne, Ind., vs. Barbara Wilson.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use of Grant Stallman, Francis Rhone, Sadie E. Love, Nannie McMullen, Jacob A. McMullen, Charles Stratford, S. E. Fleming & Co., John H. McMullen, B. F. Godard, E. E. Enyeart and H. B Dunn vs. Wm. H. Stallman, John A. McMcllen and J. M. Crouse.

The Elgin Jewelry Co. vs. Benjamin Shapiro, Myer Shapiro and Israel Shapiro, doing business as Shapiro Bros.

The American Car and Foundry Co. vs. The Alexandria Water Co.

A. W. Jones, L. E. Reader and L. G. Stevens, doing business as Jones, Reader and Stevens, vs. Samuel Conn, Frank Conn and Lewis Conn, doing business as Conn Bros.

George W. Bales vs. D. M. Osborne & Co. deft., and B. F. Fink, garnishee.

Matilda E. Gifford, in part for use of The Central Banking Co. of Mt. Union, Pa., vs. The Farmers' Fire Insurance Co., of York, Pa.

Honor Jane McNerlin vs. Susan J. Height.

Elizabeth Conrad, widow of Ira T. Conrad, and Ruth Conrad and Annie Conrad, minor children of Ira T. Conrad, deceased, by their next friend C. C. Brewster vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the suggestion and to the use of Beverly W. Mattern, admr. of John Krider, deceased, vs. John M. Shank, committee of John Krider, a lunatic, and the American Bonding and Trust Co., of Baltimore City, now the American Bonding Co., of Baltimore.

FOR SALE—Three cows, two fresh, one springing. W. T. BORING, Colfax, Pa. 1-25-2t

FOR SALE—A two-horse Champion wagon; in good condition. G. A. WISE, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR RENT—A two-horse farm; situate near the railroad on main road four miles from Huntingdon; convenient to schools and churches; good chance for young farmer. For information apply at ITEM office. 1-18-tf

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in this and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise the Wholesale and Educational Departments of an old established house of solid financial standing. Salary $3.50 per day with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address, BLEW BROS. & Co., Dept. 4, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Quickly, few persons to represent long established wholesale house among retail merchants and agents. Local territory of few counties. $18 salary and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Commission extra. Permanent engagement. Business successful. Previous experience not essential. Enclosed self-addressed envelope. Address, SUPERINTENDENT TRAVELERS, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—

The undersigned will offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905, at one o'clock, on the premises of the late George R. Abbott, deceased, in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., a tract of land containing three acres and has thereon a two-story Log House, with summer kitchen attached, and other outbuildings. Bounded on lands of S. B. Moreland on the east, and W. H. Roles and W. H. Abbott on the west, Ferdinand Weaver on the north, along the public road leading to Robertsdale, New Grenada, Cassville, &c., 2½ miles southwest of Saltillo. Terms will be made known on day of sale. By order of J. H. HOFFMAN, Executor, Saltillo, Pa., Jan. 30, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1905, application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania by Chas. E. Covert, George M. Whitney, Robert W. Hoy and their associates, for a charter under the provisions of "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a corporation to be called "TRIPP WATER SUPPLY COMPANY" the character and object of the said corporation to be the supply, storage or transportation of water and water power for commercial and manufacturing purposes in the township of Brady, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and of acquiring, possessing and enjoying all the rights, benefits, powers, privileges and immunities conferred by the said Act of April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, upon corporations chartered thereunder for said purpose.

M. E. OLMSTED,
A. C. STRAM,
Solicitors,

Harrisburg, Pa., January 28, 1905

William Reed & Sons

STORE CLOSES AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M., EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

The Annual February White Sale

Tuesday to Saturday, Feb. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Muslin Undergarments of all Kinds.

For months we have been preparing for this sale for which careful women know it is well to wait. We have ouer 5000 of the choicest garments we have ever seen, ranging in price from 10c to $5.00 each. These garments are all made under conditions as clean and hygienic as would be in your own home. Some women are prejudiced against ready-made underwear, but anyone who examines this line and sees the careful workmanship, the excellent materials, neat and tasteful trimmings and the general originality of their style cannot but appreciate the values offered. Busy mothers cannot afford to overlook this opportunity. We need say this to those women only who have not attended our former sales.

Chief interest centres in the garments at 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00; but every undergarment in the store at $1.00 to $5.00 will be sold at a substantial reduction.

The 10c Garments Include	The 15c Garments Show
Ladies' trimmed corset covers, 2 styles	Ladies' muslin drawers
Children's trimmed drawers, 3 styles	Ladies' thrimmed corset covers
Children's muslin underwaists	Children's trimmed drawers
Infauts' slips, etc.	Children's muslin underwaists
	Children's skirts with waist
	Infauns' slips, etc.

To give persons from the country and nearby towns an equal opportunity we will reserve some of every style garment until 12 o'clock Tuesday when eveaything will be put on sale.

Sale begins at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.
Do not miss it.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

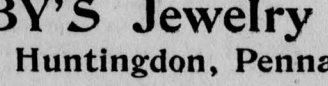
August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

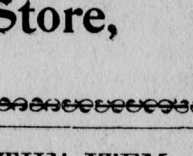
JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.



Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.



A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,

Three Springs, Pa.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Advertise your business in the ITEM

THE WINTER WIND.

I wonder what he want wid me
En what he gwine ter do—
Dat col' Win,' always sayin'
"Whar, whar is you?"
I take de number off my do'
He howl, en tarrify me so!

He shake de shacklin' shutter,
En all de shingles, too;
He holler down de chimbly,
"Whar—whar is you?"
He projick down en roun' about—
Bless God, he blow de fire out!

I hear him—oh, I hear him
De drippin,' long night thoo
Dat everlastin' question:
"Whar—whar is you?
I wants ter see yo' ole gray head,
En blow dat kiver off yo' bed!"

I wish he'd take hisse'f off
Wid questions sich ez dat,
En holler roun' de chimbleys
Whar rich folks livin' at!
But no! he de po' man track,
Ter shake de rags from off his back!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

THE CIRCLE OF LIGHT.

By Lucile Lovell.

Day after day John Knight lay on his hospital cot and glowered at the wall. Nights when he could not sleep he turned his face outward and glowered into the shadowy room. His eyes then rested with peculiar bitterness on the little night-lamp. A "fairy" lamp, his nurse called it. But to his sick fancy it was a wicked fairy—one that mocked his scarred and maimed body, showing it to him in a light infinitely more cruel than the sun's. Knight hated the night-lamp. And sometimes he hated the strong, serene woman who had nursed him back to life.

"Why did you do it?" he burst forth, one day. "I've got no mother, no father. O Miss Swan, if only you had let me slip away out of it all!"

"I couldn't do that," she said, simply.

"You mean it wouldn't have been 'business'?" asked Knight, with bitter humor.

Miss Swan nodded, but her smile softened the brusque movement. She could not speak just then. Weeks she had tended Knight, and brooded over him with the mute tenderness of a mother. As his body mended she had longed to break the silence in which his spirit lay. Now he had broken it himself,—with an anguished cry,—and she gathered herself together to keep him from sinking back into that silence which had been but fuel to the flame of his despair.

"Some day," she began, trying to speak in an unemotional tone, "if you are the boy I think, you will be glad to be alive."

"'Boy!'" Knight echoes. "Why not child? Or babe would hit me better."

"'Babe' then," assented Miss Swan, "with all your life before you."

There was a dry pause.

"That's one way to put it," Knight said, at last.

His expression was not encouraging. Miss Swan did not irritate him by insistence, for she saw something besides dumb despair imaged in his eyes, and knew that he would not speak if she said nothing. She waited, and his words came. Not in a flood, bringing relief to his overcharged heart, as she had hoped, but wearily, as if he had rejected finally the hint or hope she had held out to him.

"Please don't talk that kind of rot to me again," he said. "I shall never be glad to be alive—never, never, never!" He closed his eyes, then opened them resolutely and went on: "As soon as I picked up my senses that first day and found myself here—and—and—saw myself, I prayed to die. I shall not die. And I've stopped praying. I've nothing to pray for now. I shall exist a good many years, prabably, for I'm only 22, and a tough nut, as you know; but don't say that I have life before me!" and in spite of the stress upon him Knight laughed. Then he said, with a cold smile, "Perhaps you will outline that 'life' of mine as you see it."

Miss Swan hesitated, feeling for words to express her thought. "I can't say things," she began, humbly, "but I have a feeling that your life will be just what you make it. You see, you have nothing more to fear from fate."

Knight's pale lips curved in a whimsical smile. "No, I've got all that's coming to me—in a lump," he said, impressibly.

Miss Swan was middle-aged, but for an instant she struggled with tears as a girl might. Then she looked at Knight without wavering. "I meant that," she said. "The great and small things that come by ones or twos or even threes to other people, and worry and dishearten and even madden then, can never come to you. You are beyond or above destiny. You—stand free!"

"And crippled," Knight supplemented.

"Only in body," she corrected, gently.

"I understand what you mean—that I've got my soul left!" he cried, sharply. "But I've my soul left!" he cried, sharply. "But I've nothing to rejoice it, remember that. No hope, no strength; only this remnant of a body that can draw breath, thanks to the surgeons. It's an old body; it couldn't be older, in spite of their devil's work on it. But my soul is young, and—can't you see?—there must be war between them as long as I live, or till my soul shrivels to match its shell."

Knight's young grey eyes' sought Miss Swan's in appeal, but the rest of his determined face challenged her. She met both appeal and challenge squarely.

"Yes, my boy," she said, pityingly, "your soul is young. That's why I have hopes of you," she concluded, abruptly and quaintly.

There was a brief silence between them, then Knight said, "I know that isn't simply talk, and I thank you. But it doesn't reach anything in me."

"Give it a chance to sink in," Miss Swan pleaded, gently.

"When I go away from here," Knight said, as if he had not heard her, "I shall find covert somewhere, far away from human life—"

Miss Swan broke in sharply: "That is the animal impulse!"

"It is mine, nevertheless," he rejoined, coldly. "I shall heal in the woods—if anywhere. Meanwhile, if you will, you can do me a favor."

"What is it?" Miss Swan spoke in her even, professional tone.

"Shunt all condolences that you see coming my way."

"I will."

"Thank you. And now the babe with everything before him, would like to be turned over!" But when Miss Swan made as if to place him in his usual position, face toward the wall, Knight surprised her by saying, "The other way, please."

When she had made him comfortable, Miss Swan sat down at Knight's bedside with some sewing. His face was calm and as inscrutable as ever,—it had never been easy to read,—but his eyes, which had always gone travelling past her to something beyond, were looking straight at her. As she met their half-defiant, half-despairing gaze, her heart beat a little faster. Perhaps she had reached something in him, after all! Perhaps she might go deeper still and reach the frozen springs far below the surface, that, once released from icy bondage, would bubble freely again, and in time enrich his life. She would try again.

"If misfortune comes to you it will come from within," she began, steadily. "But it will not come, for very soon you will be too strong to think of compromising with the best that is in your nature. You may run to 'convert' for a little while. Then you will take your place in the world and fight through to the end."

Knight flushed dully. "Don't!" he cried, warningly.

"I'm not talking 'rot,'" Miss Swan said, smiling as she quoted. "Still less am I trying to soothe you into easy acceptance of your lot. I am speaking after 25 years' experience with cases like yours. I will not try to tell you how many young men and boys I have seen pull themselves out of the slough of despondency and rebellion and find footing on the firm ground of helpfulness and independence.

"They have been of all classes and of varying degrees of intelligence, refinement and morality, but all have gone through just what you are going through; and while they have faltered and fretted at times at what seems fate's injustice, not one has weakly dropped into the nothingness of inactivity or wickedness.

"I am not fanciful. I see life in its sober hues. But how do you suppose I always see those truly moral men? As a complete and perfect circle of light. And so, I believe, must God see them."

When Miss Swan looked at Knight his eyes were closed. It seemed hard work for him to breathe.

"Don't think me better than I am." he said, almost roughly, and without opening his eyes. "I said I prayed to die. I haven't spent all these weeks praying, but in doing something quite different—and in the proportion of about three to one. No, I'm not eligible to that 'circle' of yours."

Miss Swan was on her feet now, bending over the pale young face on the pillow. As nearly as may be she was the ideal nurse, with something of the surgeon, something of the man of God in her woman's make-up. She was all woman as she lightly lifted the black locks that fell over Knight's forehead.

"Your hair needs cutting, dear," she said, in a mother's tender yet commonplace tone.

Knight reached for her hand and drew it down to his cheek. "Give me time, and I'll 'buck up,'" he whispered, boyishly. "My word for it."

He did not open his eyes, but the hand he still held against his cheek was drenched with hot tears. The frozen springs were active at last.—Youth's Companion.

The Parthenon, the first Greek paper published in Boston, was recently issued with G. D. Pappageorgian and N. Sakelvlarios as editors.

WORST BLIZZARD IN YEARS

Severe Snow and Wind Storm Sweeps Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK CITY BADLY TIED UP

Railroad Trains Stalled on Nearly Every Line Running Into the Metropolis—Vessels Put Into Harbors All Along the Shore From Maine to Hampton Roads, Va.

New York City.—What all records prove to be the severest winter storm that ever swept over the Atlantic seaboard—that is, the most extensive ever known in the territory affected and the damage done—reached the end of its fury in the vicinity of New York City at 8 o'clock at night, and was followed immediately by a rapid fall in temperature, which at midnight was seven degrees above zero. The snowfall and the high winds, blowing from the northwest and then from the north, covered thousands of square miles, from beyond the great lakes to the ocean, and extending to the New England coast and the interior. New York City and its vicinity came in for the most furious swing of the storm's lash.

So great was the snowfall and so high were piled the drifts that that city practically was isolated from outside communication by rail. The New York Central Railroad, with the exception of three local trains to White Plains, was tied up completely. The famous Twentieth Century, drawn by one of the most powerful engines in the world, was stalled at Irvington on the Hudson.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford was in the same condition as the Central.

Not a wheel was turned on the Long Island Railroad. It was the most complete tie-up of that system on both its north and south branches ever known. The blocking was so complete that a mild famine in New York became imminent. The Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Jersey Central and the Lackawanna roads, while a little more fortunate than the roads whose tracks were covered with mountains of snow in New York State were hampered, and all their time schedules were disarranged greatly.

The entire coast line, from Hampton Roads north to the bleak shores of Maine, has been devastated. The crew of a schooner had a thrilling escape. Two British steamers were driven ashore in Chesapeake Bay. The wind was blowing at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour off Cape Cod, and hundreds of craft were in peril. All harbors from the Delaware capes to Portland were filled with stormbound fleets. The storm extended inland through Maine, where the mercury fell to a point lower than is remembered in twenty years.

On the Jersey coast the intense cold and the blinding, cutting snow made it impossible for the life-saving guards to make their regular patrol, so that grave concern was felt for the safety of a score of craft that might have lost their bearings in the great white pall, which spread far out to sea and closed them in.

HONDURAN REVOLT.

Advices to Mobile Indicate Danger in Puerto Cortez.

Mobile, Ala.—Advices received here by the steamer Espana, from Honduras, declared that a revolution was imminent in Puerto Cortez and other portions of Spanish Honduras. The Government at Tegucigalpa has taken steps to forestall an outbreak. The revolution is of an internal nature, and trouble was feared. At Puerto Cortez natives continuously engaged in revolutionary talk, and it was the impression of many persons that they were organizing for a revolt against the Government in the near future.

Secretary of War Baraona, a week ago, issued an edict requiring all persons, of whatever nationality, leaving the country to secure a permit from his department. When the steamer Espana left the port of Cortez the order had been somewhat modified, in that Commander Bulnes had authority to issue the passports.

GRIEF KILLS A RUSSIAN.

Didn't Hear From His Family in St. Petersburg and Feared the Worst.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The revolt in Russia so preyed on the mind of Joseph Kochenski, thirty-four years old, of 2566 Salmon street, as to undermine his health and cause his death.

Kochenski's wife and child are in St. Petersburg, and up to two months ago he heard from them regularly. Reading the newspapers of the shooting down of women and children by the Czar's soldiers in the streets of St. Petersburg, coupled with the non-arrival of his usual letters, increased his fears for their safety. At the Coroner's inquest the tale of the young man's misery was told by fellow workmen.

WITHDRAWING PART OF ARMY.

Rome Hears That Some of Kuropatkin's Force is Being Sent Back.

Rome, Italy.—A telegram received from Mukden said it was believed there that some of General Kuropatkin's best troops have been withdrawn and were now on their way to European Russia, to be used in suppressing the revolution that was believed to be impending.

TUCKER DECLARED GUILTY

Decision in Notorious Murder Trial Reached After Long Debate.

Defendant, the Declared Murderer of Mabel Page in Weston, Mass., Last March—Counsel Overcome at Verdict.

Cambridge, Mass.—Chas. L. Tucker, of Auburndale, at 10.10 o'clock at night was found guilty of the murder, in the first degree, of Miss Mabel Page in her father's home, in Weston, on March 31 last. The jury were eight hours in reaching their decision. Tucker collapsed utterly when the verdict was announced, and his counsel were unable to revive him for some time.

A surprising feature was the effect of the announcement of the verdict upon the attorneys, not only for the prisoner, but for the Commonwealth. James H. Vahey, the senior counsel for the prisoner, was greatly affected, and when he left the courtroom he met Attorney-General Herbert Parker in the corridor. The leading counsel for the Commonwealth showed the result of the strain to such a degree that he threw his arms around Mr. Vahey's neck, and both men wept on each other's shoulders.

Philip Mansfield, one of the associate counsel for the youthful prisoner, became hysterical and fell into the arms of a reporter who had gone to the room of the defendant's counsel to secure an interview. Many spectators and friends of the prisoner wept bitterly when they realized the young man's fate.

The penalty is death in the electric chair at the State prison in Charlestown, about a mile from the scene of the trial. The convicted man will be sentenced later.

One of the dramatic incidents of the trial occurred in the morning when, Attorney-General Parker having concluded his argument, the young prisoner unexpectedly accepted his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury in his own behalf. Rising in his cage, he asserted, at first trembling and flushing deeply, but later with considerable confidence, his innocence of the crime. Judge Sheldon then delivered the charge to the jury.

Miss Mabel Page, who was forty-one years of age, lived in a small country dwelling house with her father, Edward Page, formerly a Boston merchant, and her brother Harold. She was stabbed to death with a knife on March 31, 1904. Basing his examination upon the appearance of the wound found in the neck, the only wound at first visible, the medical examiner reported that Miss Page had committed suicide, and it was not until an undertaker had discovered other wounds that it was established that the woman had met death at the hands of an assassin.

The Government's case against Tucker included the charge that a slip of paper bearing the address, "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.," found beside the body of Miss Page, was in the handwriting of the defendant; that a stickpin found in his pocket had been stolen by him from the Page home, and that broken pieces of a knife blade found in his home were parts of the knife with which he had stabbed Miss Page.

The evidence against Tucker was entirely circumstantial.

NEWS PASSED THROUGH.

Surprise Created by Reports the Russians Allow to Go Out.

London, Eng.—Amid the horrors of the recent massacre are certain features of the situation in St. Petersburg which have begun to receive calm consideration.

The elaborate accounts of the massacre which have been telegraphed by representatives of the German, French and English press confirmed a statement made a few days ago by an Englishman who had just left the Russian capital that the telegraphic censorship for some time has been in abeyance, and correspondents, if their names and addresses were known, were at liberty to telegraph what they pleased.

SAVES EDISON'S LIFE.

Abscess in Mastoid Process of Famous Inventor Removed.

Orange, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, rested comfortably at his home in Llewellyn Park after coming through a serious operation performed on him.

The operation was for the removal of a mastoid abscess behind the left ear. The abscess was close to the brain, and there was danger of blood poisoning. The discoveries made in performing the operation indicated that had it been delayed longer the consequences would have been serious.

Sultan Warns Foreigners.

The Sultan of Morocco, a special cable despatch from Tangier said, has warned foreign subjects to remove from districts to which he has sent a punitive expedition.

Singer Hangs Himself.

Fritz Tasch, a member of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York City, hanged himself in a property room as the audience was gathering for a matinee.

Loubet Asks For Cabinet.

President Loubet asked M. Rouvier to form a new Cabinet. The retention of M. Delcasse at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considered certain.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Elbert Hubbard is now a Socialist.

The King of Portugal is a devoted fisherman.

J. Pierpont Morgan has just paid $6000 for the oldest piano in existence.

Michael Jenkins has given to Baltimore a site for the Maryland Institute.

John Hay, Secretary of State, is a graduate of Brown University, class of 1858.

Jose Echegaray, the celebrated Spanish writer, has published more than twenty dramas.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has just completed his fiftieth year in the Russian diplomatic service.

A pension has been granted by the Government of Sweden to Pierre Ibsen, brother of the dramatist. He is a lighthouse keeper.

Former Judge Alton B. Parker has lost the first case argued by him before the Court of Appeals after returning to the practice of law.

Mme. Le Bargy, who is regarded in Paris as the natural successor of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, has been on the stage only three years.

The late ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, was one of seven ex-Governors of that State who were born in 1818. These were Boutwell, Claflin, Andrew, Gardner, Rice, Talbot and Butler.

John Mackintosh, LL.D., the leading authority on Scottish history, wrote his "History of Civilization in Scotland" on the counter of his tiny stationery store in the early morning before customers came.

Marconi's thirtieth birthday is due on April 25. The inventor began his experiments with wireless telegraphy on his father's estate near Bologna nearly twenty years ago. He was still a boy when he succeeded in sending his first wireless signals a distance of a mile.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Two new scholarships have been founded at Barnard.

Work on the Princeton lake, given by Andrew Carnegie, has been started.

At the last meeting of the New York City College Club, hazing was discussed.

The seniors of Columbia have selected their committee of arrangements for the class dinner.

Berlin University has more students than any other university in the world, 7774 at present attending lectures.

The Garrett Oriental manuscript catalogue prepared by Dr. Enno Littmann, of Princton, was printed in Germany last summer.

Because of the lack of space juniors and seniors at Brown University will this year be excused from required work in the gymnasium.

The office of university bursar has been created by the council of New York University, and Frank Andrew Fall, M. A., is the first incumbent.

The coming summer session of Columbia University will be participated in by five professors and fourteen other officers of instruction of Teachers' College.

The Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, in answer to many demands for a course of lectures in insurance, has inaugurated such a course.

The children of the late Alfred C. Barnes, a former trustee, have presented a fund of $5000, to be used in maintaining and enlarging the Biblical reference library in Barnes Hall at Cornell.

The Yale Theological Seminary is preparing for a conference at New Haven early next spring, in connection with the Hartford and Union Theological seminaries, to consider subjects related to the claims and opportunities of the ministry.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

West Point defeated Colgate at basketball by a score of 10 to 8.

Princton defeated Brown University in a hockey game, 6 goals to 0.

Princeton defeated Pennsylvania at basketball by a score of 37 to 35.

Mrs. Edward Brandage, of Brookline, Mass., paid $500 for a prize cat.

George Lauder, Jr., was re-elected commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Terrace City and Yonkers curling clubs won matches at Van Cortlandt Lake, N. Y.

Election of a football captain at Yale has been indefinitely postponed because of divided opinion.

Utica curlers were defeated by the Thistles, of Yonkers, N. Y., in the first round for the Dewar Cup.

M. Lucien Melignac and Signor Pavesi are likely to cross swords for the championship in Washington, D. C.

Harold See, a competitor in the skating races at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, N. Y., was injured through a fall.

The Crescent A. C. defeated the New York A. C. in an amateur league championship hockey game by a score of 3 to 2.

Many high priced cars were sold at the Importers' Automobile Salon in Herald Square Exhibition Hall, New York City.

Captain Flynn, of the Yale hockey team, had a leg injured in the game won by his team from Columbia, by a score of 9 to 3.

Hockey players representing the Montreal A. A. A. defeated an all-New York seven at the Clermont Rink (New York City) by 4 goals to 3.

Out on the Coast there is a Chinaman named Ah Wing who is showing remarkable proficiency with the gloves. He has beaten a number of good men of his weight already.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY CHAPLAIN CLARK, OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Subject: The Unlooked-For Increment

Baltimore, Md.—The following brilliant sermon was contributed to the Sunday Sun by the Rev. H. H. Clark, D. D., chaplain of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis. It is entitled "The Unlooked-For Increment," and was preached from the text:

"Behold, I have done according to Thy words; Lo! I have given thee a wise and understanding heart. And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked."—II Kings, iii., 12-13.

Solomon's request is a surprise. Left to the promptings of ambition it is not characteristic of men to ask for simple gifts or few. The natural request would have been for the things the King did not ask—long life, riches, honor, victory over enemies. Instead the request was simple and unselfish. It was made with a most becoming humility. It was for a wise and understanding heart. This would be enough. Then came the Jehovah's answer: "I have given thee a wise and understanding heart. And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked." This was increment, increase, that Solomon had not counted on.

How much is involved in doing the right thing at the outset! Somehow first things take hold on last things. The energy of the first block the child pushes over in the row is not expended till the last block is down. The first branches you bend and tie into shape make way for the beauty and symmetry of the full grown tree. The shipbuilder can tell from the keel that is laid the sort of ship that is going to be built. From the dimensions of growing columns the architect can quickly estimate the weight of arches or dome. So God sees in some simple, honest prayer we may offer the beginning of all we may ever achieve of knowledge, goodness, service; sees in it all our life shall ever mean to ourselves and other fellow-men. Wonderful are the connections between first things and last!

It is, too, an immeasurable satisfaction that when we have done the right act, said the right word, offered the right prayer, put ourselves in the right attitude in anything our responsibility ceases. Then the way of Divine Providence is opened in our lives. Solomon made just the right prayer; then God gave him what he had not asked.

How this simplifies life! We have only to do the right thing at the right time; the rest takes care of itself. In ordinary circumstances we all know well enough what the right thing is. In the Old Testament a well-known character said: "I, being in the way, the Lord led me." The secret of it was that Eliezer started on the right road; then the Lord led him to the well. The happy outcome we all know. When our prayer is: "Make me true to this work, this demand, this occasion, this duty," using the light we get, we need give ourselves no further trouble. Results are not in our hands.

The disciples all began their careers by the use of this method. Without thought of what was to come, they simply obeyed the Master's call. His command was: "Follow Me!" and straightway Simon and Andrew left the net they were casting into the lake, and James and John the net they were mending in the boat, and followed Him. So with all the others. They left what they were doing to do what Christ told them to do. They had no more conception of what was to follow than the child Shakespeare or the child Milton had of what was to follow his learning of the alphabet. In the simplest, honestest manner the disciples put themselves in right relations to Christ, and their act changed the course of history.

Admiral Farragut touched this truth on another side. In the darkest days of the Civil War the President called him to Washington for consultation. The people were finding fault with this General and that General, with the President, with pretty much everything. One evening in a large company the Admiral sat listening to the complaints of the hearthstone warriors. At length he said in quiet tones, but with the strength of moving fleets in them: "I have one great advantage—I have only to go where I am sent." The thing in hand occupied him absorbingly, wholly. What he sought was the wise and understanding heart for the present duty; the rest was in the Almighty's hands.

Great men for the most part have been as simple-hearted as Solomon in his prayer. They placed the emphasis not on what they wanted to do, but on what they wanted to be; not on dreams of life, but on fitness for life. They took the same ship, so to say, in the beginning from which they disembarked in the end, though they were as ignorant of the voyage before them as Solomon was of the coming events of his reign.

There are many things we desire about which we need not much concern ourselves if we make use of this principle. Solomon, for example, did not ask for a long life; yet long life was involved in a wise and understanding heart. The man who sets out to do his duty in all respects should not trouble himself about the number of his days. Let him live the life, and, whether it be long or short, it is a life. But the chances are that it will be long. It has been noted in armies that the men who are fussiest about living are frequently the men who do not pull through. Xenophon noted this fact more than 2300 years ago. In the Anabasis, we recollect, when Clearchus and other leading Greek Generals had been slain in the tent of Tissaphernes through the bad faith of the Persians the Greek army, in the heart of the enemy's country, was greatly discouraged. Then Xenophon addressed the army in words like these: "I have observed this, O men, that as many as desire to live by all means in military affairs, these for the most part die cowardly and disgraced. But as many as recognize that death is common and necessary to all men, and strive to die honorably, I see these, by some means or other, arrive at old age, and while they live live successfully."

The same truth applies to happiness. Counters and shelves are crowded with books on happiness: "The Art of Happiness," "How To Be Happy"—countless titles, ringing the changes on happiness. The pursuit of happiness is the quest of the day. Many people are pounding the drum of happiness so hard as to smash the drum. The truth is, only fitness for happiness brings it. A man never caught it by running after it. It is a rainbow, with its pot of gold, that must come to us, and come when we are not expecting it. The happiness seekers are the happiness losers. The man who achieves happiness is the man who has aimed for something higher. Think nothing about happiness; only put your best into each day of life.

The same thing holds true of reputation. One of the things Solomon did not ask was honor. It was enough for him to be wise and just. Wisdom and justice were the highest sources of his honor. For wisdom and justice he is reputed above all else. If day by day we strive for the inward things from which reputation takes substance and shapeliness, we need give ourselves no further thought about the matter. What men think of us will take care of itself. Growing plants do not give themselves concern over summer; they are the gift of spring to summer, and summer will take care of them. So, living as we ought, we commit our reputation to God, whose presence and whose care are the real summer of all good things among men.

If Solomon informed his courtiers of his request to Heaven they probably told him that he had missed a great opportunity. They might easily have said: "Why did you not ask for riches, for vastly extended power and dominion? How much better they would have been than wisdom? We could have furnished the wisdom." But the prayer was of the right sort. Jehovah was pleased with its modesty; and the things that were not asked for were in due time given. The surprise of life often lies in the insignificance of the means to some great end. People in the navy know that the smallest thing connected with a great gun is the most indispensable—the firing pin. That gone, and the gun, so to say, is on the shelf. In the army one of the smallest duties of the cavalryman is the caring for his horse. There is an instance in history where cavalry that did this duty well and cavalry that did it ill, otherwise equally matched, fought a battle, in which those who neglected their horses were cut down almost to a man. Doors to great events swing outward on little hinges. Art and religion and education and war abound with decisions and acts and incidents, small in themselves as mustard seeds, yet so growthful that great events and great deeds have come and lodged in the branches thereof.

Let us also treasure the words of the Master in direct line with the truth we have been considering: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

The Poverty of Christ.

Is a man poor! Let him remember Christ's knowledge of his poverty. It is no light thing to be poverty-stricken in the midst of wealth. To see loved ones denied comforts and even necessities merely through lack of a few pieces of glittering metal; to have growing sons and daughters deprived of an education; to see suffering ones unrelieved; to have no opportunities to increase one's usefulness; to expose one's family to moral degradation because of lack of a competence—these are but a few of the evils of poverty.

To men in such circumstances, Christ said, "I know thy poverty." Who better could understand? Had He not as an eldest son seen something of sordid economies in that carpenter's home at Nazareth? Had He not as a widow's main support suffered in the harsh limitations of a Galilean peasant's lot? Had He not at times been deprived of a place to lay His head? It was for your sake He became poor. —Pacific Baptist.

"Ye Shall Know Hereafter."

What is approved by God—honors Him, resembles Him—must be made successful, triumphant and predominant, in His empire. He will not forever suffer the enemy's camp on His grand field. The awful mystery, why this trumphant ascendancy is so slowly achieved, so long delayed in this world, will, it is reasonable to believe, be one of the subjects for illumination in a higher state of existence, where enlarging faculfies will have endless duration for their exercise. It may then be seen that the whole course of this world, from the beginning to the end, was "a day of small things," as compared with the sequel—only as a brief introduction to an immense and endless economy.—John Foster.

How Prayer Helps.

We all know that a good life and a humble testimony to the goodness and faithfulness of God have a very great influence for good on the minds of all who see and hear; but how does prayer help? In the first place, prayer, if it be true prayer—an earnest and confident appeal to God for the blessing sought—has a wonderful effect upon the character of the person who offers it. Such prayer brings the petitioner into close fellowship with God and opens his whole nature to the influence of the Spirit of God; and by so doing fits him to become a zealous and effective witness for God.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 5.

Subject: Jesus at Jacob's Well, John iv., 5-14—Golden Text, Rev. xxii., 17—Memory Verses, 13, 14—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Jesus at the well (vs. 5-8). 5. "Then cometh He." Our Lord's route lay through historic ground. He, doubtless, passed through Gibeah, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Saul; through Bethel, where Jacob had his dream of the ladder and the angels; near Shiloh, the first dwelling place of the tabernacle, and the ark in Canaan, and the scene of the downfall of the house of Eli. At the end of that journey three objects of special interest occur in succession: Jacob's well, Joseph's tomb and the ancient city of Shechem, between the mountains of Gerizim and Ebal. "Sychar." Formerly Shechem, at the foot of Mount Gerizim, between Gerizim and Ebal. It is noted in the Scriptures as the place where Abraham first stopped on his coming from Haran to Canaan; where God appeared to him and promised to give the land to his seed, and where he first built an altar to the Lord. In the fourth century, about B. C. 332, Sanballat erected a temple on Gerizim in opposition to the Jewish temple. "Parcel of ground." Purchased of the children of Hamor (Gen. 33:19), and given to Joseph (Gen. 48:22).

6. "Jacob's well." The well Jacob dug. The word for well in the Greek means fountain. The well has been filled with rubbish until it is only about seventy-five feet deep. Formerly it was thirty feet deeper. It is about eight or nine feet in diameter and is walled with masonry. "Jesus—being wearied." He was a man, as well as God, and became weary and hungry. He journeyed on foot, sharing with His disciples the fatigues and hardships of the way. "Sixth hour." There is a difference of opinion here. According to the Jewish reckoning this would be noon, but many learned men think John used a Roman method of reckoning and that it was 6 p. m.

7. "Of Samaria." She was not from the city of Samaria, seven miles away, but from the country of Samaria; one of Samaritan race and religion. "To draw water." She probably brought her line and bucket (leathern or crockery), for Orient wells are not provided with these. Note how our Lord's choice of a hearer breaks down rabbinic prejudice all around. "Give Me to drink." Jesus used His thirst as a means of approach to the woman's heart, and turned the conversation from the living waters of Jacob's well to the living waters of salvation. Let us follow our Saviour's example by doing good in our hours of relaxation. 8. "Disciples—gone." The story throughout reads so much like the words of an eyewitness that some have thought John remained with the Saviour while the rest went to the village. "Meat." Food, not necessarily fish.

II. The Samaritan woman (v. 9). 9. "How is it," etc. In Oriental manners there were many strict regulations against women conversing with men, especially strangers. But these restrictions were less regarded at the wells and fountains than in other public places (Gen. 24:13-24; Exod. 2:16, 17). Jesus rejected all restraints of caste. His disciples were themselves surprised that He should converse with the woman, but they did not feel at liberty to object to it (v. 27). How did she know He was a Jew? By His dress and by His dialect. The word "Jew" is here used broadly to describe the race which filled both Judea and Galilee. She probably recognized Him as a Galilean also. "No dealings." A remark thrown in by the writer to give the reason for her surprise. They have no dealings of friendly intercourse. This ill will, however, did not extend beyond familiar intercourse, for in such matters as buying and selling intercourse was allowed. They were excluded by the Jews from the temple at Jerusalem. "The Samaritans." The Samaritans were the descendants of the Ethiopian and Babylonish colonists upon whom the Assyrian conqueror of the ten tribes bestowed the lands of the captive Israelites (see 2 Kings 17:24-33). Although of purely heathen origin, they united the worship of Jehovah with their own idolatries. They built a temple on Mount Gerizim.

III. Divine truth imparted (vs. 10-14). 10. "The gift of God." See John 3:16. The Messiah, and the salvation He is bringing to man. "Thou wouldst have asked." "Spiritually our positions are reversed. It is thou who art weary and footsore and parched, close to the well, yet unable to drink; it is I who can give thee the water from the well and quench thy thirst forever." "Living water." The gift of the Holy Spirit (John 7:37-39); also called "the water of life" (Rev. 21:6; 22:1, 17); "clean water" (Ezek. 36:26, 27). See also Isa. 55:1; 58:11. It is received by faith (John 6:35), abides eternally (v. 14), is offered freely (Rev. 22:1, 17). Note 1. Its source (John 7:37). 2. Its supply (Rev. 21:6). 3. Its freshness. 4. Its satisfaction (Isa. 12:3).

11. "Sir." This might be read "My Lord." It was a title of respect, and shows that the woman was reverent and serious. "Nothing to draw with." The well had, probably, no apparatus for drawing water. This woman no doubt carried her own line. "From whence," etc. The woman was quick in her comprehension, and saw there was some truth which she did not understand, to which Jesus was referring.

12. "Art Thou greater?" The question proceeds from a feeling that Jesus assumed some extraordinary character, that He claimed a spiritual power: perhaps claimed to be a prophet like Moses, who could make a fountain of water by miracle. "Our father Jacob." The Samaritans were living in the territory of Ephraim and Manasseh, sons of Joseph, and grandsons of Jacob, and although they were not the descendants of Jacob, yet no doubt some of the ancient blood ran in their veins.

13. "Shall thirst again." Jesus does not discuss the question of greatness, but turns her thought toward spiritual truth, as He did Nicodemus. 14. "Shall never thirst." He does not mean that one draught shall satisfy us, but that we shall have in the soul a well of living water. "Shall be in Him." The religion of Jesus has to do with the inner life. Christ puts new principles and affections within us. "A well of water." A fountain of water. The supply is exhaustless. Here is an unfailing fulness of love, joy, peace and spiritual strength—a full salvation. "Springing up." Whoever has this living water in the soul already has eternal life. The water of life. 1. Is given by Jesus. 2. It is pure. 3. It satisfies the soul. 4. There is a never failing supply. 5. It is free. 6. It is for all who thirst. "Into everlasting life." He that receives the living water has a fountain opened in his soul of spiritual satisfaction, which shall neither be dried up in this life nor the life to come, but shall flow on to all eternity.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Erie Earns Much Less.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad and affiliated interests was held in Pittsburg. A decrease in the gross and net earnings for the last year was reported. The gross earnings fell $1,250,000 below the mark of 1903, and the decrease in net earnings was proportionately great. The statement as read to the stockholders was as follows: Earnings: From freight, $8,838,911.13; passengers, $1,063,963.99; mail and express, $78,500.66; other sources, $54,134.01. Total, $10,035,509.79. Operating expenses, $7,721,642.39. Per cent., 76.94. Net earnings, $2,313,867.40. Decrease in earnings, $1,244,619.37. Decrease in expenses, $1,067,326.08. Decrease in net earnings, $177,293.29. Directors of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad were elected as follows for the ensuing year: W. H. Newman, President; William K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, Hamilton McK. Twombly, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Rockefeller, J. M. Schoonmaker, John G. Robinson, W. W. Watson, Henry Rice, D. Leet Wilson, John B. Jackson and George E. Shaw. Only two changes were made, Morgan being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. D. Worcester, and Rockefeller, to succeed E. V. P. Roswiter, resigned. The directors of the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny are: J. M. Schoonmaker, President; W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, Hamilton McK. Twombly, W. H. Newman, John G. Robinson, M. W. Watson, Henry Rice, D. Leet Wilson and George E. Shaw.

Thugs' Demands Made Her Mad.

Mrs. Sarah J. Pfeiffer, a wealthy Allegheny widow, who has a farm near New Brighton, has been receiving many anonymous letters demanding money or her life. Recently she received a letter which made her angry, and she issued formal notice to all thugs that she would shoot on sight and let the Coroner ask questions. She has near by two detectives fully armed and instructed to shoot to kill. She has also secured six large dogs, and is practicing with a revolver. The last letter which she received demanded that she place $600 at a certain place within twenty-four hours, and saying her house would be burned down over her head, and she would be tortured if she made the letter public.

New Laws For City Schools.

Representative Charles A. Snyder, of Schuylkill, introduced in the Legislature at Harrisburg a bill to provide for six Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of codifying all the school laws of the State. It would appropriate $15,000 for the expenses of the Commissioners, and require them to report the result of their labors to the next Legislature. Representative Snyder and others admit the possibility of the Commission's recommending certain changes in the Philadelphia system.

Scheme to Trolleyize York.

A financial bomb was exploded in York when it became known that Philadelphia capitalists had quietly secured charters for a street railway system, which will cover the entire city. There will be four lines, which will take in all the main streets except George and Market, now occupied, and a line to Hanover and one to Spring Grove. The officers, all from Philadelphia, are: President, William Hall; directors, William F. Gleason, Joseph Luning, John F. B. Atkin and John T. Walmsley.

Chicken Thief a Common Cur.

J. A. Stine caught the marauder that had killed a lot of prize chickens in his coop, on Coulter avenue, Ardmore, the other morning. It was a mongrel dog.

Stole the Hackman's Rig.

Martin Coyle, a Rosemont hack driver, suffered the theft of his horse and station wagon from Wilsontown, near Conshohocken, the other night.

All Through the State.

A large new silk mill is to be erected on Lachenour Heights, Easton.

Robbers took a lot of groceries from Thomas Skelly's store in Norristown.

Chicken thieves are active in the country districts of southern Chester County.

Governor Pennypacker has been re-elected President of the State Board of Agriculture.

A new trolley line from Kennett Square to Coatesville, thirteen miles, has been projected.

For the twelfth consecutive year Dr. John Todd was elected president of the Pottstown Board of Health.

H. Luden, a Reading candy manufacturer, will erect a new plant that will eventually employ 1000 hands.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kilpatrick, well-known residents of Bridgeport, recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Norristown police found fourteen revolvers and a lot of blasting fuse among foreigners at East Lafayette, whom they suspect of safe-cracking at Gulf Mills.

A mad dog bit the hand of Mary Peiffer, of Crosskill Mills, while she was pumping water, and she was sent to New York City for the Pasteur treatment.

The Conestoga telephone line in Berks County has extended its lines to White Bear, Geigertown, Joanna, Morgantown, Churchtown, Bearville and Cedar Lane, connecting with Reading.

For Cheaper Gas.

Ex-Senator Guy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said that bills for seventy-five-cent gas in New York City and the closer inspection of metres will be introduced.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 29	@$	29½
Firsts	27	@	28½
Seconds	24	@	26
State dairy tubs, firsts	24	@	26
Imitation creamery	18	@	24
Factory, thirds to firsts	15	@	20

CHEESE.

State, full cream, fancy	11½	@	12
Small	—	@	12¼
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	8¾
Part skims, common	—	@	6¾
Full skims	4	@	5

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	30	@	31
State and Penn	30	@	31
Western—Choice	26	@	27
Southern—Choice	22	@	27

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 85
Medium, choice	—	@	2 00
Pea, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 75
White kidney	2 95	@	3 00
Yellow eye	2 05	@	2 07½
Black turtle soup	—	@	3 25
Lima, Cal.	2 95	@	3 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
King, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Greening, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	3 00	@	8 00
Jersey, per bbl	6 00	@	6 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Chickens, per lb	—	@	11½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9½
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	15	@	20
Chickens, Philadelphia	16	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	13½
Spring ducks, per lb	10	@	14
Spring geese, per lb	8	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@	3 25

HOPS.

State, 1904, choice, per lb	35	@	36
Good to prime, per lb	33	@	34
Common to fair	31	@	32
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	33	@	34
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	32
Old odds	13	@	17

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	85
No. 1, per 100 lb	72½	@	80
No. 2, per 100 lb	67½	@	70
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	62½	@	67½
Straw, long rye	1 05	@	1 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 35
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	3 75
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	85
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	4 00
Egg plant, per box	1 25	@	3 50
Squash, per box	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	3 50
Peppers, per carrier	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, per basket	40	@	75
Cabbages, per ton	6 00	@	7 00
Cucumbers, per crate	1 50	@	4 00
String beans, per basket	1 50	@	4 00
Onions, Ct., Yel., per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Red, per bbl	2 62	@	2 75
Orange Co., per bag	2 25	@	2 75
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	40
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	10
Spinach, per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Kale, per bbl	65	@	75
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Parsley, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Watercress, per 100 bu'ches	1 00	@	2 00

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, per lb	28	@	28½
Maple sugar, per lb	8	@	10
Syrup, per gallon	65	@	75
Honey, clover, per lb	10	@	15
Buckwheat, per lb	10	@	11

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	5 50	@	5 85
Spring patents	5 85	@	6 35
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 25½
No. 2 red	—	@	1 20
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	52
Oats, mixed	36½	@	37
Clipped, white	38½	@	41
Lard, city	6¼	@	6½

GAME.

Ducks, canvas, per pair	1 00	@	2 50
Red head, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Teal, blue wing	40	@	60
Green wing	35	@	50
Rabbits, per pair	16	@	45

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	9	@	14
Country dressed	6	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 50	@	5 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 25	@	8 20
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 60	@	5 25
Country dressed, per lb	5½	@	7½

WINTER WHEAT.

Condition and Outlook of the Crop, as Seen by the Farmers.

Kansas City, Mo.—Here, as in the East, the poor start of the winter wheat crop, and the high prevailing price, have drawn anxious attention to the progress of the season. As to the outlook, reports are mixed. This past week generous snows have fallen over nearly the entire wheat area of the Southwest, and have helped the condition materially. Oklahoma has been very dry, and some wheat has hardly made a start. The conditions there are only moderately good. Kansas and Nebraska have a good outlook for making a crop, but it will take favorable weather from now until harvest to bring it through, owing to the small growth of the plant. There is practically no pasturing of the fields which is one favorable circumstance.

Question of Wheat Imports.

The recent announcement by Secretary Shaw of the United States Treasury that the Canadian Government will probably allow United States mills, not only to grind Canadian wheat in bond, but also to mix it with American wheat, is causing considerable speculation in Montreal, as to its possible effect upon the wheat and flour trade. It is felt by the majority of grain forwarders in Montreal that the drawback will prove beneficial to Canadian grain growers.

DEMAND FOR TREES.

Railways Use $100,000,000 Worth of Timber a Year and Demand for It Is Increasing.

By William E. Curtis, in the Philadelphia Press.

Ex-Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, who is now general counsel for the Burlington Railroad Company, made a remarkable statement before the recent forestry congress in Washington, which ought to set people thinking, and as he suggested, set them to planting trees also. He asserted that it cost the railroads companies of the United States more than $450,000,000 every ten years to renew their ties, without taking into calculation the cost of transportation or the labor of placing them in position. Nor does he take into account the inevitable increase in price as the supply is diminished by cutting away the timber and the growing demand for ties incident to the building of new lines.

He does not include the trolley systems, which are extending so rapidly over the country as well as through the city streets; nor the elevated railways, nor subways, nor private railway tracks in mining and other districts, all of which combined will require at least 30 per cent. as many ties annually as the steam railroads and with other timber and lumber raise the total value of that sort of material used in construction to not less than $100,000,000 a year.

Senator Manderson gave an interesting calculation. He showed that there are 286,262 miles of ordinary steam railroad tracks in the United States, using an average of 3000 ties to the mile; so that 858,786,000 ties have gone into their construction. The average life of an oak tie is ten years; natural pine ties last from four to six years, and when treated with chemicals are preserved for about ten years. Ten per cent. of the ties now in use must be renewed annually, making a yearly demand for replacement of 90,000,000 ties, without considering new construction, which amounts to about 6000 miles of track a year and requires at least 18,000,000 additional ties, and increases the total consumption to about 110,000,000 ties which are now consumed annually in railway construction and repair is about 50 cents each, and the cost not less than $55,000,000.

Senator Manderson might have added the enormous amount of timber used for telegraph poles, which are set at an average of forty to the mile along the railways of the United States and cost from $6 to $10 each, or an average of $7.50, taking the country together. This is about $300 per mile. An easy calculation shows that not less than $85,000,000 is invested in telegraph poles by railroads alone, which, like the ties, have to be renewed at stated periods.

Nor is this all of the timber required for railway construction; bridges, station houses, platforms, road crossings, rolling stock, snow sheds, doors and trestles, and other parts of the physical plant require an enormous amount of timber, which is always deteriorating and has to be replaced frequently. It is therefore fair and reasonable to estimate the expenditure of the steam railway companies of the United States for timber alone at $100,000,000 a year.

The rapid cutting away of the timber supply makes this a very important proposition, and, as the timber culture advocates assert there is no more profitable investment for the American people than to plant trees—particularly oak trees.

The European railways have metal ties but railway builders in the United States will not use them. They prefer wood ties because they give elasticity to the roadbed, most important for the preservation and maintenance of the rolling stock. Wood ties maintain the alignment of the rails, so essential to safety, better than any metallic substitute, and are much more easily handled and replaced.

Metal ties will do in Europe, where the locomotives and the rolling stock are light, but in this country locomotives have increased in weight in recent years from twenty-five tons to 110 tons, and freight cars from twenty-eight feet to forty feet in length and from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds' capacity. Modern scientific railway construction requires an elastic roadbed to carry safely such heavy weights.

With metal ties or a solid stone base the rails would wear very rapidly, the heavy mogul engines would pound themselves to pieces very soon and the running gear of the cars would have to be renewed much more frequently than at present.

Thus far no safe or economical substitute has ever been found for wooden ties, and the railways of the country will continue to require annually ties and telegraph poles of a value equal to the output of all the gold mines in the world.

In his address before the forestry congress General Manderson paid an eloquent tribute to the late J. Sterling Morton, the pioneer tree planter of the West, who was the first to suggest and introduce Arbor Day. It was his idea that once a year every schoolchild in the State of Nebraska should plant a tree, and the suggestion has been faithfully carried out for nearly a quarter of a century.

The same practice has been adopted in every State and Territory except Delaware and Indian Territory, and one day in each year is set apart by legislative enactment or executive proclamation throughout the entire country as a legal holiday on which every citizen is expected to plant a tree. Countless millions of trees have thus been planted, and every one of them is a monument to the memory of J. Sterling Morton.

Immense Growth of Telephones.

This is a nation of quick action. Once the telegraph was regarded as the means of swiftest communication. Now the telephone is rapidly replacing it for many purposes. The amazing growth of telephoning in the United States is shown by a Government report for the year 1902, which was issued recently. There were more than five billion telephone messages. They exceeded the number of letters sent through the mails in the same year by over 400,000,000. Telegraphy was completely outclassed by both post and telephone. There were fifty-five times as many 'phone "calls" as there were telegrams and the revenue derived by the telephone companies was considerably more than double the income earned by the telegraph lines.

The number of telephone instruments in use two years ago was almost two and a third millions. More messages were sent in Ohio than any other state, the rural 'phone in some places there having reached a high degree of efficiency. A Philadelphian can now talk with a man in Texas, but as yet there are no transcontinental conversations. That there soon will be seems entirely certain.

The telephone is popular in America because it is quick. Telegraphy means a wait for the reply. A few minutes' talk over the 'phone now frequently settles matters of greatest financial and political importance. No other invention so clearly illustrates the tendency of this swiftly living age as the telephone. Wouldn't it have warmed the soul of that electrical sage, Ben Franklin, to have seen his pet "fluid" carrying a conversation from one instrument to another 2000 miles apart?—*Philadelphia Press.*

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Some of the Caustic Retorts Made by the Famous Wit.

When a prosy old bore stopped Douglas Jerrold, who was hurrying on urgent business along Regent street, with the question, "Well, Jerrold, my dear boy, what is going on?" "I am!" retorted Jerrold, shooting past like an arrow from a bow.

Asked to contribute to a third subscription which was being got up for a reckless Grub street writer, Jerrold cried impatiently, "How much does the fellow want this time?" "Well, this time I think just four and two naughts will put him straight." "Put me down for one of the naughts!"

A lawyer, replying to the toast of his health drunk at a dinner of artists, stammered out that he did not expect the honor, as law could hardly be considered one of the arts, whereupon Jerrold interjected one word only, "Black!"

A clergyman who was indecorously and uncharitably denouncing the poor for the number of children they bred wound up with the opinion that the real evil of the times was "the surplus population." Jerrold nodded a hearty assent, "Certainly, the surplice population!"

"There's one song in the Prodigue," cried a musical bore to Jerrold, "which always carries me away." "Would I could sing it!" ejaculated Jerrold.

BREAKING OF THE VOICE.

It Is Caused by an Organic Change In the Larynx.

The peculiar physiological causes of what is called the breaking of the voice are not quite understood, but it is known to depend immediately upon an organic change in the larynx, the organ of the voice, which occurs in the male sex between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Before that the larynx of boys resembles that of girls, but when the voice begins to break the vocal chords become lengthened at least one-third, the angle of the thyroid cartilage becomes enlarged, and the muscles which connect the organs of the voice with the hyroid bone and the base of the tongue become elongated.

While the change of form is taking place the voice is unfitted for singing and should be used only with great care. In other words, the breaking of the voice is due to the rapid development of the larynx, which takes place at certain ages and which leads to a change in the range of the voice. The peculiar harshness of the voice when it is thus breaking seems to be due to a temporary congestion and swollen condition of the mucous membrane of the vocal chords accompanying the active growth of the whole larynx.

Soon to Be Older.

After other amusing replies to his questions, an examining physician connected with a big life insurance company relates that of a son of Erin who, when asked his age, declared that he was thirty-three years old and added, "But in two months I will be a year older!"

FOREST PRESERVES.

Some Facts Concerning Private Rights Therein.

From the National Bureau of Forestry.

The National Mining congress at its session held at Portland, Ore., August 22-25, adopted resolutions favoring "the conservative use of forest resources, and in particular the creation and management of forest reserves under practical, business like rules and regulations. Early in August the National Live Stock association, at its Denver meeting, was equally earnest for practical control and improvement of forest areas.

The permanent prosperity of nearly all the far western states is threatened by the destruction of the forests on the watersheds of irrigating streams. Wasteful lumbering, excessive grazing and fires are unceasingly cutting down the efficiency of the forests as sources of water supply. Conditions are rapidly growing worse, and this is evinced by the constant demands of citizens for the creation of new forest reserves. The great difficulty is to terminate boundaries which will include only lands suitable for the purpose, and will avoid injury to local enterprises. The interests of the settler, the cattle or sheep man, the miner, the lumberman and the irrigator, often all depend upon the same region, are always more or less conflicting. Seldom is a reserve created without opposition from one or more of these interests. Commonly the practice of the government is to withdraw from settlement all the land involved until it can be carefully examined, after which the suitable portion is included in a permanent reserve, and that which proves to be open, agricultural, or largely under private ownership, is released.

A settler who has entered upon a claim which is later included in a forest reserve does not thereby lose it. He may return it to the government and in lieu thereof select another equal portion of the public domain. Or, if he elects to remain on the claim, he is protected in all his rights of ownership, is allowed free ingress or egress over reserve lands, and is permitted, without cost, to cut reserve wood for domestic and farm repair purposes. Residents in the neighborhood of reserves are granted a similar free use of wood.

Omitting actual settlers, four classes of citizens are directly and specially interested in reserves. Lumbermen, stock grazers and miners are concerned with the forest as a producer of timber and grass. Farmers have their direct interest in the highest water conserving power of the forests. It is not impossible so as to adjust the claims of these four classes as to provide for them all. Each of the first three can so use the forests as not to injure the rights of the others, and can at the same time so conduct their several industries that the value of the forest in regulating stream flow will not be diminished. Indeed, under the proper management it will actually be increased.

No authority exists for selling the timber standing on unreserved public lands. Its free use is being greatly abused, leads to numerous frauds, and has become an additional reason for reserve establishments for forest protection as well as for the passage of a law permitting the sale of such timber. Lumbermen can buy this timber only by buying the land outright, and the law limits to 160 acres the size of the tract any one purchaser may secure. After the establishment of a reserve, however, the timber can be bought in large or small quantities. The cutting, removing and clearing must be done under contract with the government, according to a definite plan, and with strict regard for the best welfare of the forest. Moreover the land, which remains in the government's hands, is kept productive instead of going to waste after lumbering as is too often the case when it falls to private ownership.

The vast public domain of the west has been given up to the stock business for pasturage in common. The forests, forming a part of this domain, have been subject to this unrestricted pasturage. The result has been disastrous to the domain both open and forested, but the forests have suffered the most injury. Restricting forest grazing by means of reserve regulations and inspection will eliminate the danger from overgrazing, will ultimately greatly benefit the business and will, most important of all, enable the forests to perform their highest function for all the people. A few grazers may have their rights slightly abridged or more closely regulated, but the business as a whole is conducted in a more orderly way.

Prospecting and mine developments are not at all restricted by reserve establishments. Miners require in their work both timber and water. Their demand for timber is comparatively not great, and they cut it somewhat more carefully than lumbermen have done. Their interests do not suffer in the least by forest reserve establishment. On the contrary in the long run they will be greatly benefitted by the protection which assures their future timber supply.

The greatest industry affected by forest reserves is farming. In many parts of the west it depends absolutely on the water flow from the forest. If ill usage impairs its storage capacity, and the stream flow, in consequence, alternates between flood and drought, or is permanently lessened, all the dependent farm land suffers. Every farmer has a right to insist that his water supply be not decreased and the industry as a whole, the foundation stone of our national prosperity, commands and will receive the highest protection it is possible for the government to afford. Irrigation for the arid west can not be successful unless the headwaters of all streams are kept under ample forest cover.

Reserves are for use, not for ornament. They are not private forest parks but are open to all persons without distinction. Free transit across them is always allowed. Pleasure and health seekers and hunting parties are privileged to enter them at all times and enjoy their resources to the fullest legal extent. The most important injunction laid on them is that the greatest care must be taken to extinguish all camp fires, since fire is the worst scourge of the forest, and of all its enemies the most dreaded.

The temporary withdrawal of lands pending a careful inspection to determine their suitability for permanent reserves affects seriously no private right other than that of entry as a settler upon some claim. No entry can be made after such temporary withdrawal. If lands settled upon are finally included in the permanent boundaries, the rights of the owners are as has been set forth. If such lands are excluded from the boundaries their status has not been affected, except as it is improved by being so near a forest that will now be protected and managed for the general welfare. The whole theory of reserve practice is, special injury or advantage to none, but the greatest good to the greatest number.

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List of Jurors for February Court.

GRAND JURORS, 1ST MONDAY AND 6TH DAY.

Black T Wilday, jeweler, Huntingdon
Bush John, laborer, Huntingdon
Baker J M, " Mapleton
Borst Dorsey, farmer, West
Bolinger W Scott, miner, Coalmont
Brown E R, teacher, Orbisonia
Chilcote Samuel, miner, Rockhill
Cassidy O J, clerk, Mount Union
Funk David, justice peace, Warriorsmark
Grove David, farmer, Shirley
Griffith Joseph, laborer, Jackson
Hess James, laborer, Carbon
Hooper H E, farmer, Shirley
Hennen J M, farmer, West
Jackson Miller S, clerk, Huntingdon
Johnston James K, clerk, Huntingdon
Lytle Walter C, postoffice clerk, Huntingdon
Masemore Lewis, farmer, Clay
Neff John S, laborer, Alexandria
Peterson Walker, laborer, Mount Union
Shafer William, newsdealer, Huntingdon
Stone Daniel B, shopman, Huntingdon
Shultz Walter, farmer, Spruce Creek
Whitsel Thomas, laborer, Cromwell

PETIT JURORS, 1ST MONDAY AND 6TH DAY.

Anderson Samuel, miner, Carbon
Ambrose James, railroader, Huntingdon
Barrick John, brickmaker, Huntingdon
Bathurst L W, blacksmith, Franklin
Bagshaw Adam, farmer, Juniata
Brown C S, farmer, Brady
Bare John C, " Cromwell
Benson C W, farmer, Tod
Brandt Joseph A, farmer, Shirley
Bowser George, miller, Shirley
Buckley Henry, carpenter, Orbisonia
Black McClellan, teamster, Carbon
Bolinger William, laborer, Tell
Bryan Simeon, laborer, Hopewell
Borst J J, laborer, West
Chaney H M, merchant, Huntingdon
Crownover T G, merchant, Barree
Carr Michael, miner, Carbon
Dalton Richard, " "
Eberts J C, railroader, Huntingdon
Evans C T, farmer, Tod
Fetterhoff Clayton, farmer, Warriorsmark
Gillam J E, painter, Mount Union
Gabert George, assessor, Cromwell
Grissinger Allen, farmer, Clay
Hall A J, farmer, Tod
Hicks G W, merchant, Orbisonia
Hissong Bruce, potter, Cass
Hemphill Elmer, teamster, Huntingdon
Hoover Harvey, clerk, Huntingdon
Irwin Lewis, engineer, "
King John, farmer, Brady
Kennedy A B, constable, Smithfield
Lloyd Harry, laborer, Huntingdon
Lynn C L, teamster, Union
Lynn Samuel, farmer, Hopewell
Leonard John, farmer, Cromwell
McAlevy John, farmer, Barree
Miller Harry C, teacher, Miller
Noble George, railroader, Rockhill
Norris Luden, saddler, Huntingdon
Nearhoof John B, farmer, Warriorsmark
Parks James, farmer, Juniata
Plummer J H W, coal operator, Coalmont
Roher Charles L, teacher, Shirley
Russell James P, farmer, Hopewell
Speck Clem, farmer, Juniata
Smith L K, " Union
Standsfield John S, minister, Alexandrir
Snavely G W, teacher, Huntingdon
Shore Harry E, carpenter, Huntingdon
Snyder William, " Shirley
Thompson John A, farmer, Morris
Winters Samuel, farmer, Porter
Wible William, farmer, Springfield
Wright T J, agent, Huntingdon
White Gwin, laborer, "
Wood G D, clerk, Mapleton
Zeigler C B, clerk, Mount Union
Zentmyer Frank, farmer, Porter

TRAVERSE JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 13TH DAY.

Boring W T, farmer, Union
Barnhart Nathan, farmer, Cromwell
Benson James, farmer, Clay
Crone David, " Shirley
Cook William, " Tod
Cunning Sr D S, laborer, Morris
Cornelius E S, engineer, Saltillo
Drake Oscar, miner, Saltillo
Dell Miles, farmer, Shirley
Davis Orr L, teacher, Franklin
Dell Luden E, sawyer, Cass
Gehrett Adam, wagonmaker, Cass
Glasgow C M, farmer, Union
Hileman David, farmer, Morris
Hoover Joseph M, farmer, Penn
Hollabaugh Emory, laborer, Rockhill
Hockenberry A T, carpenter, Tell
Hoffman John, gunsmith, Clay
Hatt William, laborer, Orbisonia
Harshberger John, clerk, Huntingdon
King Foster, clerk, Huntingdon
Keil Richare, forman, Mount Union
Kyper D N, farmer, Smithfield
Knox Robert, " Tell
Leffard William, farmer, Smithfield
McClain O H, farmer, Tod
Mingle Blair, " Birmingham
Mitchell Henry, " Cromwell
Phillips Bernard M, miner, Carbon
Oaks Homer, farmer, Jackson
Oaks J Howard, " Barree
Steel Samuel, " Union
Shields Philip, " "
Simpson Frank " Oneida
Shaver D E, carpenter, Mount Union
Steyer A H, railroader, Huntingdon
States John R, laborer, Huntingdon
Stelker Henry, " Huntingdon
Thompson W H, manager, Jackson
Wilson Thomas, merchant, Coalmont
Welch D G, merchant, Mount Union
Yocum Amos, farmer, Porter

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